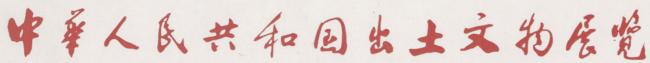
The Chinese Exhibition

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975



The term "humanities" includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical;



4/19/75 #47

from the

National Endowment for the Humanities Washington, D.C. 20506

FOR RELEASE: SATURDAY, APRIL 19, AFTER 9:00 A.M.

of

Contact: Darrel deChaby (202) 382-5721

Sue Buckingham (202) 382-7465

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES SUPPORTS CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION AT KANSAS CITY'S NELSON GALLERY-ATKINS MUSEUM WITH GRANTS TOTALLING NEARLY \$400,000.

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人民共和国出土文物层党

FAMED CHINESE ART COLLECTION

TO VISIT KC'S NELSON GALLERY

KANSAS CITY, Mo. -- One of the largest international art collections ever to visit the United States will open here at Nolson College Atkins Museum on April 20 after a 32 month

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The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Telephone 816-561-4000 4525 Oak Street Kansas City, Missouri 64111

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linguistics;

literature;

history;

jurisprudence;

philosophy;

archeology;

comparative religion;

ethics;

the history, criticism, theory, and practice of the

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES SUPPORTS

CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION AT KANSAS CITY'S

NELSON GALLERY-ATKINS MUSEUM WITH GRANTS TOTALLING

NEARLY \$400,000.

The Humanities Endowment will also support the exhibition at San Francisco's Asian Art Museum with a grant of \$275,000.

Washington, D.C. -- With the assistance of grants totalling \$397,401 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, an exhibition of artifacts and works of art from the People's Republic of China will open April 19 at the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts in Kansas City, Missouri.

Announcement of the grants was made by Dr. Ronald S. Berman, Chairman of the Humanities Endowment.

The now-famous exhibition, shown in Europe, Great Britain and Canada last year and most recently on view at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., comprises hundreds of items demonstrating the evolution of Chinese material culture from the 5th century B.C. to the 14th century A.D.

- continued on reverse -

2 -The NEH grants are supporting among other activities the transportation of the collection in the United States and its return to Peking, and an illustrated catalogue with photographs of all the objects in the collection. The objects in the collection, many of a kind never seen before in the western world, were recovered by Chinese government archaeological efforts in the last 25 years and were selected from among thousands submitted from different parts of the country and assembled in Peking. The style of daily life, the development of bronze casting and ceramic glazing, and the history of warfare are documented in an array of textiles, bronze and ceramic vessels, tools, statuary, and weapons spanning almost 2000 years of Chinese history. The more celebrated pieces in the collection include a jade funeral suit designed to preserve the body of Princess Tou Wan, Western Han Dynasty, late 2nd century B.C., and a bronze figure of a flying horse, Eastern Han Dynasty. 2nd century, A.D. The horse, balancing on one leg on the back of a swallow, is a remarkably realistic interpretation of Chinese "celestial horses" which were representations of the tall western breed of animal. The director of the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Laurence Sickman, is himself preeminent among American historians of Chinese art. After its eight-week stay in Kansas City, the Chinese exhibition will be on view, partly through the assistance of a grant potentially totaling \$275,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, at the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco, California. There the Humanities Endowment will support, for another eight weeks, various activities and the production of materials similar to those made available in Kansas City for an intended audience covering thirteen western states. more

OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, reports of archaeological finds published in Chinese periodicals have added immeasurably to scholarly understanding of China's long history. Now 385 choice objects, only a fraction of the material excavated during the past twenty-five years, have been sent abroad by the Chinese government. For the first time, Westerners are able to view some of the most extraordinary cultural objects ever seen outside China. They include ceramics, bronzes, calligraphy, sculpture, gold and silver utensils, jade and wood carvings, and textiles. Dramatizing China's unbroken history, the objects in the exhibition span an awesomely long period -- from paleolithic times (c.600,000 B.C.) to the Yuan dynasty (A.D. 1271-1368).

Ceramics dating from the late neolithic period (c. 4,000 B.C.) to the Yuan dynasty provide a thread of continuity throughout the exhibition and further enhance our understanding of the achievments of Chinese potters through the centuries. Viewers will understandably be impressed by the enigmatic designs on the late neolithic pottery from Panpo and by the proto-porcelain glazed urn dating from the Shang dynasty (c. 16th-11th century B.C.). Equally unusual is the Sui dynasty (A.D. 581-618) pilgrim flask decorated with musicians and dancing figures. The white wares and celadons, those porcelains decorated with underglaze blue, to mention but a few, provide a tantalizing glimpse of a ceramic tradition that has no equal in the entire world.

Among the most exciting pieces in the exhibition are the bronze ritual vessels (16th-11th century B.C.) found at the site of an ancient Shang city in modern Chengchow, Honan province. Those bronzes are representative of the earliest types that have thus far been unearthed in China. Their simple shapes and unassertive decoration belie their importance, for the Chengchow bronzes were the precursors of the impressive, architectonically conceived vessels from Anyang, the site of a later Shang capital.

Excavations in the People's Republic of China have also brought to light bronze vessels from widely dispersed geographic locations. One noteworthy aspect of the exhibition is that visitors have a unique opportunity to compare archaeologically attested bronzes produced in a number of local foundries situated outside the Shang and Chou capitals and representative of many different regional styles.

The jade funerary suit from the tomb of Tou Wan, consort of Liu Sheng, Prince Ching, reveals the sumptuosness of burial customs of the feudal lords of the Western Han dynasty. Although descriptions of such elaborate funerary customs do appear in Chinese literature, the discovery of the tombs of both Liu Sheng and Tou Wan at Mancheng in 1968 provided the first complete jade suits. In addition to Tou Wan's shroud, a number of Western Han bronze vessels with gold inlay designs from the Mancheng tombs clearly demonstrate the technical perfection attained by contemporary metal artisans.

Other important Han pieces, the elegant and graceful bronze horses from an Eastern Han dynasty tomb at Wuwei, Kansu province, are masterpieces on controlled realism. The single charger that gallops forward with one hoof touching a flying swallow epitomizes the energy of Han dynasty art. (more)

Tang dynasty artifacts in the exhibition include a number of gold and silver objects selected from the 1,023 pieces found in 1970 buried in two large earthern jars in the outskirts of modern Sian. The rich, foliate designs worked into the metal surfaces reveal the technical and artistic achievements of Tang craftsmen. Many of the smaller silver containers originally held minerals used for medicines.

Also from the environs of Sian are a group of items from the tomb of Princess Yungtai (A.D. 685-701). The small glazed and painted horse figurines are among the finest ever produced. Since examples of Tang paintings are extraordinarily rare, the copies of some sections of murals on the walls of Yungtai's imperial tomb, as well as the fine line drawing shown in rubbings of figures that decorate her stone sarcophagus, are of special importance.

Thomas Lawton Assistant Director Freer Gallery of Art

Lincoln, Neb. Journal Friday, April 25, 1975 In Kansas City Chinese Exhibit Varied

Collage By Jan Sack Kansas City, Mo. dignitaries are gone. The formal reception is over. And this week the Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China at the Nelson Gallery-

Museum opened to the Atkins public. Last weekend was a social one with a formal reception Saturday night attended by about 1,000 in vited guests including an official Chinese delegation, headed by Han Hsu, chief liaison officer of China's Washington office.

On Saturday, members of the press were invited to view the

exhibition along with groups of children.

Archaeological finds from the notebook of a reporter taken on the press tour include: Since the exhibition

archaeological rather than artistic, it is not possible to "review" the finds. My favorite excavations are from the Han Dynasty.

— Among a half dozen children who saw the exhibit last Saturday, all selected the Han Dynasty jade suit as their favorite. Objects involving horses ran a close second. But one young Overland Park, Kan., boy thought following a TV cameraman from Chicago was

the most fun. — A sweater or long sleeves are necessary when viewing the exhibition. The air conditioning is turned up to help keep the objects at the right temperature and humidity. On Saturday

and humidity. On Saturday, Wells Fargo female guards spent most of the time shivering in most of the short sleeves.

Carpeting in about half of

the viewing area makes it easier on the feet. It takes about 1½ hours to see all 385 objects so comfort is important.

The show closes here June 7, instead of June 8 as previously planned planned After two years of negotiations, the Chinese exhibition will make a two-month stop 28-Aug. 28) in the case 28 (June Art Museum in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. Originally the

show was to appear only in 's National Gallery Washington's Kans in ity.

In this era of international detente, it would be nice if all sides were a little more honest.

One member of the Chinese delegation, signing about the exhibit a few books exhibition, told woman attempting to converse with him that he didn't speak English. It is doubtful he would

be in the United States if he did not. In the same vein, one of the bejeweled guests (female) could have used a little more tact when seeking an autograph from one of the Chinese. It seemed inappropriate that she should shove book nearly into the man's her face.

The Chinese Exhibition

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975



GENERAL BACKGROUND

Since the People's Republic of China was established in 1949, Western scholars have been following with great interest Chinese publications describing remarkable archaeological discoveries. These included objects of great beauty as well as artifacts of significant historical importance.

In late 1971 and early 1972, many of the finds, made during the Cultural Revolution that began in 1966, were seen in Peking for the first time by Westerners. News of the finds caused a sensation.

The treasures included burial suits of jade which had clothed the bodies of a prince and a princess of the Han Dynasty, a remarkable bronze representation of a flying horse and exquisite miniatures of leopards inlaid with silver and gems. There were artifacts spanning centuries of China's past -- from 600,000 B.C. to 14th century A.D.

(more)

Contact: Rob Martin 753-3911

GENERAL BACKGROUND/ Page 2 In the spring, 1973, a collection of 385 artifacts arrived in Paris from Peking for the world premiere of "The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China." The exhibition opened at the Petit Palais on May 8, 1973. The objects selected for the exhibition represented a comprehensive selection from thousands excavated in China between 1949 and 1972. In the fall of '73, the collection was moved to the British Museum in London. Visits to Vienna and Stockholm followed. In August of '74, the exhibition opened at Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto and continued there until November when

it was moved to the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. It opened at the National Gallery on December 13, 1974 and continued there through March 30, 1975.

There is no doubt that this is one of the most unusual exhibitions ever to visit North America. While it is, in a sense, meaningless to attempt to place a monetary value on national treasures, the indemnification figure of about \$50 million does give some idea of the exhibition's importance.

GENERAL BACKGROUND/ Page 3

In London and Paris the collection drew huge crowds and more than three quarters of a million people passed through Toronto's Royal Academy during the exhibition's stay. In Washington, D.C., daily attendance ranged upwards to 6,500 persons. Total attendance at the National Gallery was approximately 700,000 persons.

One critic writing in the Sunday Times of London said:
"The treasures of China have arrived. As they emerged from grey packing cases the Royal Academy was taken over by a dazzling company of princesses, actors and musicians, prancing horses, riders and grooms. With these prizes have come an array of goods, both sumptuous and mundane, to show us just how rich the soils of China are in the buried treasures of her imperial past."

The Chinese Exhibition begins with the paleolithic period (600,000 - 7,000 B.C.) and terminates in the 14th century A.D. at about the time Marco Polo traveled to China.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has written: "Let the past serve the present." The exhibition performs this function well by giving us a glimpse of a rich cultural past while at the same time demonstrating the care being taken by the Chinese people today in unearthing it.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE CHINESE DYNASTIES

(Courtesy of the Organization Committee of the Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China, Peking, 1974)

Pr	imi	tive	Society

Slave Society

Hsia

Shang

Western Chou

Spring and Autumn Period

Feudal Society

Warring States Period

Chin

Western Han

Eastern Han

The Three Kingdoms

Western Tsin

Eastern Tsin

Southern and Northern Dynasties

Sui

Tang

Five Dynasties

Sung

Liao

Kin

Yuan

Ming

(Down to the 20th year of the reign of Emperor Tackuang) c. 600,000 - 4,000 years ago

c. 21st Century - 475 B.C.

c. 21st - 16th Century B.C.

c. 16th - 11th Century B.C.

c. 11th Century - 770 B.C.

770 - 475 B.C.

475 B.C. - A.D. 1840

475 - 221 B.C.

221 - 207 B.C.

206 B.C. - A.D. 24

A.D. 25 - 220

A.D. 220 - 265

A.D. 265 - 316

A.D. 317 - 420

A.D. 420 - 589

A.D. 581 - 618

A.D. 618 - 907

A.D. 907 - 960

A.D. 960 - 1279

A.D. 916 - 1125

A.D. 1115 - 1234

A.D. 1271 - 1368

A.D. 1368 - 1644

A.D. 1644 - 1840

"THE EXHIBITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA"

COMMENTS BY AUTHORITIES AND VISITORS

IN KANSAS CITY:

"In the forefront of the many important aspects of the exhibition is the fact that all the objects shown have been excavated under controlled conditions by highly-trained archaeologists. This circumstance adds immeasurably to our knowledge of Chinese material culture..........
Inevitably, the concerned visitor will come to realize that in no other civilization of the world can be found a like vigor of creativity over so many centuries."

Laurence Sickman Director The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum

"Now a panorama of Chinese material culture has burst upon the American public in a spectacular array of objects, spanning a period from an incredible 600,000 years ago to the 14th Century, A.D. Without exaggeration, the Chinese Exhibition may be called the most complex and perhaps overwhelming exhibition of art and cultural artifacts of the century....What beckons us is an opportunity. No one will want to waste this opportunity, for the revelations to be found about ancient China will open undreamed-of horizons, while the beauty of so many of the exhibits is sure to leave the visitor profoundly moved."

Marc F. Wilson Curator of Oriental Art Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum

IN TORONTO:

"Many people will be truly astonished by the exhibits. They have come to think of Chinese style in terms of what was introduced into 17th and 18th century Europe. But these objects are much older. They have a power and presence that reflects the skill of the Chinese people both of the past and of the present. We owe their discovery to modern China's archaeologists who have unearthed them and made them part of the living heritage not only of China, but of the world."

Professor Barbara Stephen Far Eastern Department Royal Ontario Museum Toronto COMMENTS BY AUTHORITIES AND VISITORS/ Page 2 IN WASHINGTON, D.C. "The exhibition...the dazzling collection of art and treasures making the rounds of the world now -- has served the People's Republic and the West as well as a medium of reacquaintance." Robert Duffy St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch "In overwhelming majority, sensible persons will be drawn to the 'Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China' by the sheer magnificence of so many of the objects being exhibited. In this respect, however, other great Chinese exhibitions of the past have had their own high claims. Whereas no previous Chinese exhibition ever held, at any time or place, has remotely matched the present one for the rich historical interest." Joseph Alsop Washington POST Potomac Magazine "Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China"... is a spectacular exhibition, spectacularly installed. Such superlatives seem unavoidable, for Washington has never seen older or more awesome objects more beautifully displayed. "As one progresses through the show, one can almost feel the

ages pass and the Chinese culture blossom, but certain works appear to leap out of the continuum. One of them is the astonishlingly representational seated figure of a woman

"The forgotten artisans who made these things, and the Chinese authorities who have sent them to this city, have done us a favor. The Chinese exhibition warrants many visits."

found in 1964 at Ling-t'ung in Shansi.

Paul Richard Washington POST

COMMENTS BY AUTHORITIES AND VISITORS/ Page 3 "Exhibits of finds during the Cultural Revolution in China made the point to the local population that studying the nation's heritage provides a good lesson in 'oppression the Chinese people had undergone over countless generations.' "For the Chinese of the Mao era, proud as they are of their ancient civilization, the old, silver, jade and countless other treasures worth many emperor's ransom represent the toil and wealth squeezed out of the common people.' Julian Shuman Special to the Kansas City STAR "This display is by far their most stupendous coup in the strange world of East-West cultural exchange...It is a coup based on something real, however, for as a feat of archaeological research, the show represents a stunning achievement both in the scope of the excavations and the historical range of the periods encompassed. This massive research effort has been truly spectacular, and it has netted a breathtaking quantity of objects of esthetic as well as historical interest." Hilton Kramer Special to the New York TIMES IN PARIS: "The loan of 400 invaluable art objects from Peking...is a cultural and historical event of the first importance... This is by far the most important gesture of cultural repprochement between China and the West in the recent thaw -and the most valuable to the public." Douglas Davis NEWSWEEK ####

THE WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART THE MARY ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Opened in 1933, the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum prospers from the estate of Colonel William Rockhill Nelson, former editor of the Kansas City Evening Star.

Nelson, who died in 1915, provided a \$13 million trust fund for the establishment of an art gallery and acquisition and display of works of art. Nelson's widow, Ida Houston Nelson, his daughter, Laura Nelson Kirkwood, his son-in-law, Irwin Kirkwood, ans his attorney, Frank Rozzelle, all left their estates toward construction of the building.

Upon her death in 1911, Mary Atkins left a substantial part of her estate for the purpose of building an art museum in Kansas City.

The combined resources produced what is today the seventh largest museum in the United States.

Situated on 20 acres of sprawling lawns and trees in South Kansas City, the imposing limestone structure houses outstanding collections of American, European, and Oriental art. With the completion of the Frank Grant Crowell Wing - now under construction on the second floor - the building will occupy 58 galleries and 11 period rooms.

NELSON GALLERY-ATKINS MUSEUM/ page 2

The formation of the Oriental collection - reputed to be among the finest in the Western World - began in 1930. The collection embraces the arts of the Near East, Far East, and Southeast Asia. Sumerian, Iranian, Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean art forms are represented.

In the Chinese collection, a dragon-design Jade Ritual Disc, called a Pi (pronounced bee), dating to about the 4th century B.C., a tall wooden 11th century "Kuan-yin" diety figure and the Gallery's large collection of Chinese paintings are considered especially fine. The collection of Chinese furniture also has the reputation of being among the best of its kind.

The Chinese Exhibition

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975



PUBLIC HOURS FOR CHINESE EXHIBITION SET; REGULAR ADMITTANCE FEES TO BE MAINTAINED

KANSAS CITY, Mo. -- Public viewing hours for the famed "Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China", scheduled to open here April 20, have been announced by the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum.

According to the gallery-museum director, Laurence Sickman, normal gallery hours will be extended on Tuesdays and Fridays, but otherwise normal times will be maintained. The public hours are as follows:

Mondays - Closed to the public (except Memorial Day, May 26, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.)

Tuesdays and Fridays - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Wednesdays, Thursdays, & Saturdays - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Sundays - 2 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Normal gallery admittance fees will prevail, Sickman said. The fees are 50¢ for adults and 25¢ for children under 12, and will be in effect on Saturdays and Sundays as well as weekdays.

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Contact: Rob Martin
The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Telephone 816-561-4000
4525 Oak Street Kansas City, Missouri 64111

LAURENCE SICKMAN

Director

The Nelson Gallery of Art -Atkins Museum of Fine Arts

Kansas City, Mo.

Born in Denver in 1906, Laurence Sickman acquired a deep interest in Oriental art at an early age. Graduating from Harvard in 1930 with a degree in Far Eastern studies, he went to China on a Harvard-Yenching Fellowship. Living in Peking, the young American had unique opportunities to learn from distinguished Chinese scholars who gathered in the capital city.

During his years there, he traveled widely to the provinces to learn first-hand of the regional influences on China's material culture. In 1935, he returned to the United States, via India and the Near East, to become curator of asiatic art at the Nelson Gallery.

During World War II, he served as an officer in the combat intelligence unit of the U.S. Air Force, with assignments in England, India, and China. At the end of the war, Major Sickman formed a group of museum devotees who worked in the arts and monuments section of the armed forces general headquarters in Tokyo.

From 1948-1953, he served as vice director of the Nelson Gallery, and in '53, he became director.

He has been an author and editor of books and magazines on Oriental art and a continuing contributor of articles to professional publications.

Laurence Sickman is regarded as one of the foremost authorities on Oriental art in the Western World. He holds three honorary doctoral degrees and has been honored by many organizations in the United States and abroad. He also is fluent in the Chinese language.

MARC F. WILSON

Curator of Oriental Art

The Nelson Gallery of Art Atkins Museum of Fine Arts

Kansas City, Mo.

Marc F. Wilson, 33, was born in Akron, Ohio. He received a bachelor of arts degree in history from Yale University in 1963. In '64, he served as a part-time departmental assistant at The Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art. In 1967, he received a master of arts degree in art history from Yale.

From 1967-69, he was associated with the Nelson Gallery under a Ford Foundation Museum Training Program grant. For the next two years, he was in Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong traveling and studying again under Ford Foundation auspices.

During this period, he served as a translator and project consultant in the Department of Painting and Calligraphy at the National Palace Museum in Taipei, Taiwan. He is fluent in Chinese.

He became associate curator of Chinese art at the Nelson Gallery in 1971, and two years later, he was named curator of Oriental art, the position he now holds.

Mr. Wilson has published numerous articles in professional publications, and he is regarded as one of the most proficient young American scholars in Oriental art history. Presently, he is enrolled in the doctoral program at the University of Kansas.

In addition to the director, he is the single most important Nelson Gallery staff member responsible for the overall planning and installation of The Chinese Exhibition.

The Chinese Exhibition

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975



FAMED CHINESE ART COLLECTION TO VISIT KC'S NELSON GALLERY

KANSAS CITY, Mo. -- One of the largest international art collections ever to visit the United States will open here at the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum on April 20 after a $3\frac{1}{2}$ month stay in Washington, D.C.

"The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China" -- seen in Europe, Canada, and this nation's capital city during the past two years -- will be on public view at the Nelson Gallery through June 8.

The ancient treasures, numbering some 385 individual pieces, include the famous Flying Horse of Kansu (2nd century A.D.) and the jade-and-gold burial shroud of Princess Tou Wan (late 2nd century B.C.).

The traveling exhibit was selected from thousands of cultural objects excavated in the People's Republic of China from 1949 to 1972. Included are bronzes, pottery, porcelains and textiles ranging from pre-historic times to the Yuan Dynasty which ended in the late 14th century A.D.

Packed in specially-constructed cases fitted with shockabsorbing material, the exhibition weighs approximately 13 tons. It will be airlifted from Washington, D.C. to Kansas City after the exhibition at the National Gallery of Art closes on March 30.

Curators from the People's Republic of China will accompany the exhibition.

(more)

Contact: Rob Martin

The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Telephone 816-561-4000 4525 Oak Street Kansas City, Missouri 64111

CHIMESE ART/ Page 2

Arrangements for the U.S. showings were made in Peking by the United States Liaison Office there. In the United States, preparations have been handled by the staffs of the National Gallery of Art and the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, with support from the staff of the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington. Coordination has been provided by the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in Washington and by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The Mational Endowment for the Humanities has provided a grant to the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum for mounting the exhibit in Kansas City.

According to State Department officials, the visit of the exhibition to the United States is a further development of the cultural exchanges envisioned by the Shanghai Communique of February, 1972. Preliminary arrangements were worked out during the visit of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the People's Republic of China in the fall, 1973.

Principal contacts at the Welson Gallery-Atkins Museum are Laurence Sickman, director of the gallery, and Marc F. Wilson, curator of oriental art.

Commenting on the pending visit, Sickman observed that the exhibition is of monumental importance to the cultural understanding of the Chinese, and we are anticipating its arrival with tremendous enthusiasm and genuine humility.

This is literally a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for our-selves and for all Americans who wish to see this collection. For its own people and for visitors to this capital of heartland America, Kansas City can be justifiably proud to have been chosen for this showing of what is a fascinating collection of artifacts representing 500,000 years of Chinese History."

The Chinese Exhibition

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The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975



EXHIBITION DESIGN AND DISPLAY

(Special acknowledgement is made to the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto for use of part of the following description and for the idea to relate this important behind-the-scenes story.)

For centuries, the objects in the Chinese Exhibition were lost in the darkness of the earth. When they began emerging under the hands of archaeologists of the People's Republic of China 25 years ago, they caused a sensation in the academic world, because among the discoveries were treasures which were never seen before and which would take their place beside the best in the world.

It could be argued that such is the stature of these objects that were they to be displayed on upturned soap boxes they would not be diminished in any way. While that may be true, in one sense, the addition of the exhibition designers' talents does add immeasurably to the enjoyment of the exhibition, clothing it with an additional dimension which serves to heighten the pleasure and sharpen the focus for the viewer.

For those who saw the Chinese Exhibition in Paris and then in London, the display elements were in sharp contrast. The French, perhaps because of shortage of time, elected to display the objects in stark simplicity. (more)

Contact: Rob Martin 753-3911

The British, on the other hand, spent more than \$100,000 on display areas, cases and lighting. To view the jade burial suit, for example, a visitor "descended" into an area with all the brooding moodiness of a tomb. Overall, the Royal Academy was dark, with the objects themselves bathed in light.

At the Royal Ontario Museum, the jade suit was displayed under hard quartz lighting which according to museum descriptions, "sharpened objects and maintained natural colors."

In Washington, D.C., the National Gallery of Art utilized a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot case lighted from above by recessed tungsten-filament bulbs which created an awesome but natural mood.

The Nelson Gallery display follows the pattern set by the National Gallery, and the jade suit display case is, in fact, the same case used in Washington.

The Nelson Gallery's Spanish-Italian Decorative Arts Room was transformed into a somber, yet dramatic setting for the burial shroud of Han Princess Tou Wan.

As to floor space, the challenge of effectively utilizing up to 20,000 square feet was approached with similar wisdom from world city to world city. The requirement for presenting the exhibition in historical sequence set patterns of design/display which achieved refinement from place to place.

In Toronto, the Armour Court and Exhibition Hall of the Royal Ontario Museum totaled 16,000 square feet, some 2,000 square feet more than was available at the Royal Academy in London. At the National Gallery of Art, exhibition areas covered 16,000 square feet and at the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum the square footage approximates 18,000.

In October, 1969, a tomb dating from the Eastern Han Dynasty (AD 25 - 220) was opened by archaeologists. Inside, they discovered 39 magnificent horses, 17 armed warriors on horseback, and a number of horse-drawn vehicles, attendants, and charioteers -- all in bronze. Among them was the Flying (Galloping) Horse of Kansu which is recognized as a world art treasure. In Europe, the Flying (Galloping) Horse was displayed by itself. In Toronto, John Anthony, chief of display at the Roysl Ontario Museum, designed a waist-high display case about 18 feet in length. In it, he arranged the horses along the top, with the Flying Horse on a slightly raised platform, at the head of the column. The effect was heightened by having the horses in the center of an area free of any other exhibit.

In Washington, the famous steed was set off by itself in a wonderfully-lighted cylindrical case.

At the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Marc F. Wilson, curator of Oriental Art, also elected to set the Flying Horse apart from the cortege of other horses, carriages, and attendants.

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Now, the visitor sees that the Flying (Galloping) Horse is "leading" the cortege in that the position of the famous steed is in a perfectly-straight line with the cortege and in the same direction.

From the circular room, the viewer is "spiraled" into the room with the cortege, and again the visitor looks back through the glass panel to see the Flying Horse at the head of the bronze procession. Normally, the space occupied by the bronze procession is the South Loan Gallery of the famous Kansas City museum.

At the Nelson Gallery, the 385 objects of the exhibition are shown in some 100 display cases of one-, two-, three-, or four-transparent sides, depending on the configuration. A number of four-sided, free-standing cases are used, so that the viewer visitor may look from every angle. Behind the transparent panels are blocks, stands, and backdrops covered in fabrics of varying colors and textures. Many objects are "lashed" down with thread to prevent them from moving. Thermo-hygrometers (measurements for temperature & humidity) are placed inside each case. Lighting is through filtered panels in the tops of the cases. (more)

EXHIBITION DESIGN AND DISPLAY/ Page 5

Walls in the exhibition vary in color from white to blue to brown to red to gray. Carpeting is in two colors -- bright red and chocolate brown. Logistically-speaking, the mounting of the Chinese Exhibition in Kansas City required tens of thousands of man-hours of work, thousands of boardfeet of lumber, tons of wallboard material, hundreds of gallons of paint, and untallied amounts of nails, striping tape, fabrics, and other materials.

In all, the Nelson Gallery presentation is a carefullyplanned labryinth or maze, dimmly-lit in its ambient effect and brightly-lighted within the cases. The result is quietly, tastefully dramatic.

NELSON GALLERY DISPLAYS CHINESE EXHIBITION WITH 'REFINED ELEGANCE, SIMPLE GOOD TASTE'

An In-Depth Look at the Installation

by

Rob Martin

For the Chinese Exhibition, Kirkwood Hall of the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum in Kansas City (Mo.) greeted visitors with a mix of Western marble and Oriental adornment.

The national flags of the United States of America and of the People's Republic of China hung unruffled on either side of the entranceway to the famed Chinese Exhibition, on display here from April 20 to June 8.

A high, white wall to the left of the entranceway formed the outer perimeter of the exhibition. On the wall were maps and paintings of China.

The exhibition doorway was draped with a huge white banner vertically embossed with red calligraphy. Translated, the characters read "The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China."

Robert K. (Rob) Martin was named project coordinator for the Chinese Exhibition during its visit, April 20 - June 8, 1975 to the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Kansas City, Mo. Martin is with the international public relations counseling firm of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., New York.

Thus, the visitors' journey through 600,000 incredible years of Chinese material culture began.

Planning for the Chinese Exhibition at the Nelson Gallery began last fall after the announcement was made in Washington and Peking that an additional American stop (beyond the nation's capital) had been agreed to by the designated American and Chinese committees.

Exactly why Kansas City was chosen is a question whose real answer lies hidden somewhere in the diplomatic quarters of Washington and Peking.

Certainly, the reputation of the Nelson Gallery, its physical size to house such a large and complex exhibition, and the staff expertise to mount it well were determining factors.

Laurence Sickman, gallery director and Marc F. Wilson, curator of Oriental art, along with supporting members of the Nelson staff, found themselves immeshed in one of the most immense and complicated planning assignments ever to present itself to a museum anywhere.

The challenge was intensified by the realization that the Nelson Gallery and Kansas City were in distinctive international company. Only six other world cities -- Paris, London, Vienna, Stockholm, Toronto, and Washington, D.C. -- had hosted the priceless collection.

Designing the maze or labryinth which would house the exhibition would follow the basic plan established at the National Gallery of Art. The National Gallery had refined display approaches made in other world cities where the exhibition visited.

For those who saw the Chinese Exhibition in Paris and then in London, the display elements were in sharp contrast. The French - perhaps because of shortage of time - elected to display the objects in stark simplicity. The British, on the other hand, spent more than \$100,000 on display areas, cases and lighting. To view the jade burial suit in London, a visitor "descended" into an area with all the brooding moodiness of a tomb. Overall, the Royal Academy was dark, with the objects themselves bathed in light.

At the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, the jade suit was displayed under hard quartz lighting which according to museum descriptions, "sharpened objects and maintained natural colors."

In Washington, D.C., the National Gallery of Art utilized a $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ foot case lighted from above by recessed tungsten-filament bulbs which created an awesome but natural mood.

The Nelson Gallery display followed the pattern set by the National Gallery, and the jade suit display case was in fact, the same case used in Washington. The Nelson Gallery's Spanish-Italian Decorative Arts

Room was transformed into a somber, yet dramatic setting for the
burial shroud of the Han Princess, Tou Wan.

As to floor space, the challenge of effectively utilizing up to 20,000 square feet was approached with similar wisdom from world city to world city. The requirement for presenting the exhibition in historical sequence set patterns of design/display which achieved refinement from place to place.

In Toronto, the Armour Court and Exhibition Hall of the Royal Ontario Museum totaled 16,000 square feet, some 2,000 square feet more than was available at the Royal Academy in London. At the National Gallery of Art, exhibition areas covered 16,000 square feet and at the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum the square footage approximated 18,000.

The most famous object in the Chinese Exhibition -- the.

Flying (Galloping) Horse of Kansu from the Eastern Han Dynasty

(AD 25 - 220) -- made distinctive advances from place to place.

In Europe, the Flying (Galloping) Horse was displayed by itself. In Toronto, John Anthony, chief of display at the Royal Ontario Museum, designed a waist-high display case about 18 feet in length. In it, he arranged the cortege of horses and carriages (excavated at the same time in 1969) along the top of the case with the Flying Horse on a slightly-raised platform, at the head of the column. The effect was heightened by having the horses in the center of an area free of any other exhibit.

In Washington, the Galloping Horse was set off by itself in a wonderfully-lighted cylindrical case.

At the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Marc F. Wilson, curator of Oriental art, also elected to set the Flying Horse apart from the cortege of other horses, carriages, and attendants.

Though the famous horse had its own space, it in effect, "led" the cortege. The viewer entered a doorway and before him was a narrow, vertical, smoky glass panel through which he saw the cortege in its display case. The cortege was directed toward the viewer's right. Turning right, the visitor next entered a circular room (18 feet in diameter).

Encased in a tall, vertical, transparent chimney was the Flying Horse, perched on a plexi-glass stand. It was lighted, with brilliant intensity, from above. Behind the horse was another vertical glass panel similar to the one which "teased" the viewer upon his entering the doorway.

Now, the visitor observed that the Flying (Galloping) Horse was "leading" the cortege, in that the position of the famous steed was in a perfectly-straight line with the cortege and in the same direction.

From the circular room, the viewer was then "spiraled" into the room with the cortege, and again the visitor looked back through the glass panel to see the Flying Horse at the head of the bronze procession.

The Nelson installation utilized many more four-sided, free-standing cases than were used in other galleries which housed the exhibition. The four-sided cases allowed viewing of the objects from all angles. Many visitors to the Nelson commented how much the viewing was enhanced by these type of cases.

Inside the cases were display blocks, stands, and back-drops covered in fabrics of varying colors and textures. The objects were "lashed" down with thread or supported by bracketing devices to prevent them from moving.

Thermo-hygrometers (measurements for temperature & humidity) were placed inside each case. Lighting was through filtered panels in the tops of the cases and from spotlights on the ceilings of the galleries.

Logistically-speaking, the mounting of the Chinese Exhibition in Kansas City required tens of thousands of man-hours of work, thousands of boardfeet of lumber, tons of wallboard material, hundreds of gallons of paint, and untallied numbers in nails, striping tape, fabrics, and other sundry materials.

humidity; others, like bronze, demand low moisture in the air.)

Again, mounting and exhibition of this size was a complex and costly business.

and 350 lbs. of silica gel were puchased for placement inside

the cases to control humidity. (Various objects require high

Funding (in excess of \$400,000) for the exhibition's visit to Kansas City received primary support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federal agency. The gallery itself expended mammoth amounts of money and man-hours. What they created was a unique and impressive installation of first-quality. Visitors viewed priceless objects presented in matchless style.

Walls in the exhibition varied in color from white to blue to brown to red to gray. Carpeting was in two colors -- bright red and chocolate brown.

the exhibition, the atmosphere was dark, somber, and cave-like, reflective of the Stone Age period represented by the artifacts in this area. Then, man discovers metal (as seen in the early bronze objects in the succeeding periods), and the atmosphere suddenly brightened (the dark walls, ceiling, and floor became light and colorful).

In all, the Nelson Gallery presentation was a carefully-planned labryinth or maze - variously-lighted in its general atmosphere, brightly-lightled within the cases, and colorfully-balanced in its portrayal of the artifacts and of the cultures they represented. The result was quietly dramatic with refined elegance and simple good taste.

Visitor comments ranged from "neat" to "fabulous". One viewer, who saw the exhibition in two other international cities, observed, "It may well be the finest installation in all of the world stops."

That's exactly the observation toward which the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum staff directed its time and resources. so unceasingly for the Chinese Exhibition.

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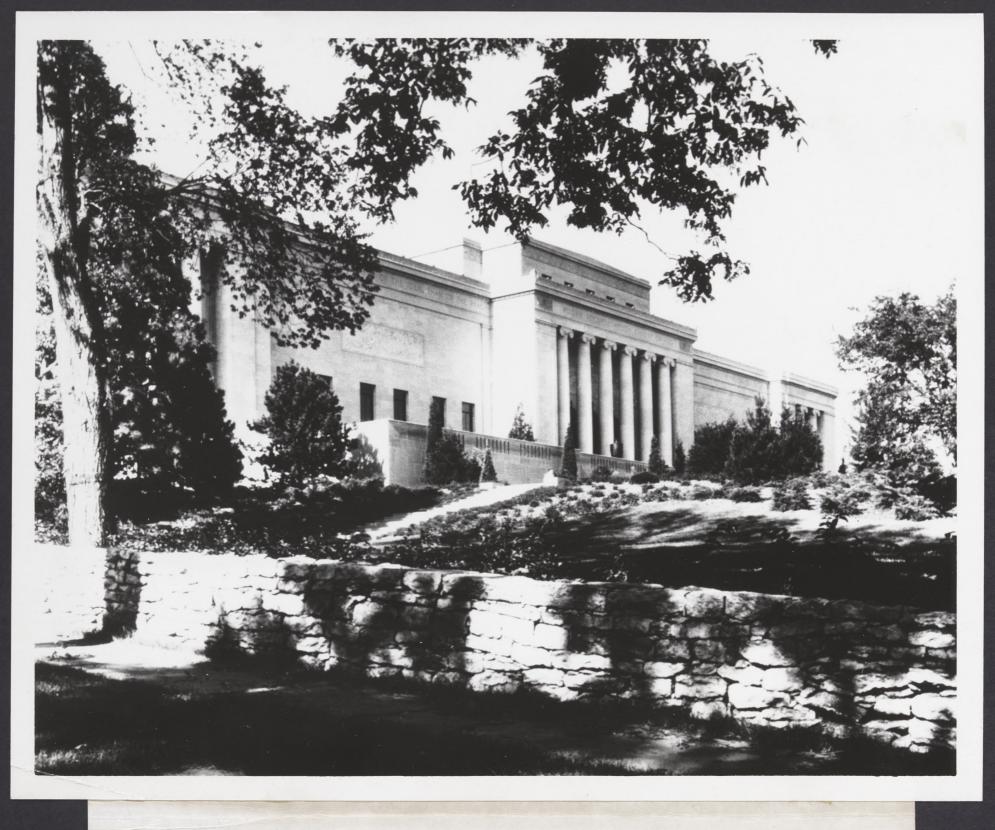
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中军人民共和国出土文物层党

NELSON GALLERY CHINESE EXHIBITION

中军人民共和国出土文物层党

NELSON GALLERY CHINESE EXHIBITION



THE NELSON GALLERY-ATKINS MUSEUM, Kansas City, Mo., is among the 10 largest art galleries in the United States. Opened ' in 1933, it houses outstanding collections of American, European, and Oriental art.

Contact: Rob Martin

Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum

4525 Oak Street

4525 Oak Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64111
Telephone: 816-561-4000 ext. 45 or 816-753-3911
(Direct Line)



The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of The People's Republic of China

Supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities

Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum · Kansas City · April 20-June 7, 1975

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery Atkins Museum of Fine Arts 4525 Oak Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111

中華人民共和国出土文物层览

The Chinese Exhibition



The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China has elicited unparalleled acclaim as the most spectacular art attraction of our times. The appeal of its exhibits has drawn record numbers of visitors to London, Paris, Vienna, Stockholm, Toronto and Washington.

Three hundred and eighty-five choice objects of archaeological and artistic treasure, all excavated in China within the last twenty-five years, mark out the course of Chinese material civilization from an incredible 600,000 years ago through the fourteenth century of our era.

Through the goodwill of the People's Republic of China and with substantial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Kansas City, is privileged to present the exhibition from April 20 through June 7.

Hours of Opening for General Public

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 10 a.m.- 5 p.m.

Sunday 2 p.m. - 6 p.m.

Last admission to the Exhibition: One hour before closing time.

Admission

Regular fees and policies of admission to the Gallery will remain in effect. No further fee will be charged for entrance to the Exhibition.

Regular Gallery Admission Fees

Adults

\$0.50

Children under twelve

\$0.25

Advance Booking for Groups and Tours

To alleviate the problem of lineups, especially for groups of out-of-town visitors, advance purchase of admission tickets to the Gallery may be made by special application. All groups of 25 or more, both local and those from out of town, are urged to purchase tickets in advance and to pre-schedule the date and time of their arrival in order to minimize waiting in line. There will be no surcharge for advance bookings. Tour organizers and group representatives should address enquiries to The Chinese Exhibition Office, Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, 4525 Oak, Kansas City, Missouri 64111, or telephone (816) 561-4000.

Groups of out-of-town visitors enquiring about special hours of admittance should also address their requests to the above office.

School Tours

Special admission arrangements to welcome school groups are available. Interested schools and teachers are asked to contact The Chinese Exhibition Office. Enquiries about preparatory educational materials for students should also be directed to the same office.

Recorded Tours of the Exhibition

To avoid the congestion of conducted group tours, individual self-contained audio-electronic tours will be available. A nominal maintenance fee will be charged. Personally guided tours will not be offered.

Photography

No photography can be allowed within the exhibition.

Catalogues

The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum is sharing with the National Gallery of Art an unillustrated catalogue of the exhibition, the text for which has been provided by the Committee for the Organization of Exhibitions of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China. This is currently on sale for \$1.50. Mail orders will be accepted at \$2.00 each, including postage and handling. Beginning April 15, 1975, a lavishly illustrated handlist will be offered for sale at \$4.00, or by mail at \$4.50.

Please make checks payable to: Nelson Gallery Foundation—C.A.E. and address to The Chinese Exhibition Office.

Preparatory Material for Groups and Organizations

The Gallery will be able to assist groups and organizations to prepare their members to view the exhibition. Requests for further information and sources of materials should be addressed to The Chinese Exhibition Office.

Parking

The Gallery has limited parking facilities which will accommodate about 200 cars. Additional parking, subject to posted regulations, may be found on neighboring streets, and auxiliary parking lots to be announced.

Public Transportation

The Gallery is located near Kansas City's famed Country Club Plaza and occupies a block of park land bordered on the east and west by Rockhill and Oak Streets, and on the north and south by 45th Street and Brush Creek Boulevard (Highway 50 and 47th Street).

The "Rockhill" line of the ATA Metro services the Gallery directly. It operates only Monday through Friday in the early morning and late afternoon. Metro #56, marked "Country Club Plaza", operates on Main Street two blocks west of the Gallery throughout the day at frequent intervals. Visitors may at any time call the Metro Service Bureau at 241-0303 for information about Metro routes and schedules.

KCI Airport Transportation

Full transportation information and schedules are posted at intervals inside each terminal near a white telephone marked "Ground Transportation".

Advance Booking		e, Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum Oak, Kansas City, Missouri 64111
Name of Group	No	City State
Group Representative:		. Check enclosed for Tickets
Address		- Amount \$
City, State, Zip		Arriving Gallery via—
Phone		Bus Private Car
Request for Day	Date Time	Accommodation in Kansas City
1st Choice		
2nd Choice		

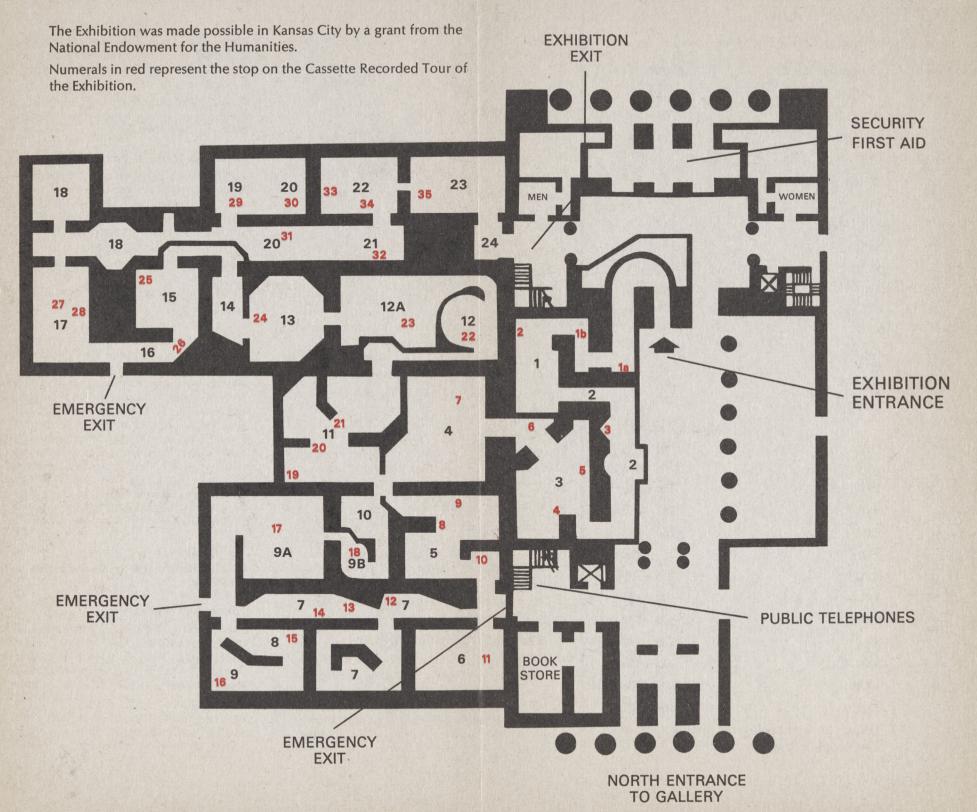
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MAP GUIDE TO THE CHINESE EXHIBITION



KEY TO THE MAP GUIDE

[Red numerals refer to stops on the Recorded Tour]

Room Number	Categories	Item Numbers
1.	1-III	1 - 37
2.	IV-V	38 - 58
3.	VI - VII	59 - 86
4.	VIII	87 - 92
5.	IX - XII	93 - 115
6.	XII	116 - 118
7.	XIII - XVI	119 - 136
8.	XVII	137 - 139
9.	XVIII	140 - 168
9A.	XVIII	147 - 157
		[Jade suit]
9B.	XVIII	164 - 165
10	VIV	[Leopards] 169 - 198
10.	XIX	199 - 217
11.	XX	
12.	XXI	218 [Galloping Horse]
12A.	XXI	219 - 235
		[Cortege]
13.	XXII - XXIII	236 - 246
14.	XXIV	247 - 263
15.	XXV	264 - 273
16.	XXVI	274 - 295
17.	XXVII	296 - 308
18.	XXVIII	309 - 328
19.	XXIX	329 - 332
20.	XXX	333 - 347
21.	XXXI - XXXII	348 - 361
22.	XXXIII	362 - 368
23.	XXXIV	369 - 385
24.	Display of archaeological publications of	
	The People's Republic	c of China

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China has been made possible in Kansas City by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Hours of Opening

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday
10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sunday 2 p.m. - 6 p.m.
Open Memorial Day, May 26, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Last admission to the Exhibition:
One hour before closing time.

Emergency Facilities

In case of emergency the public is directed to contact the First Aid and Security Office at the south end of Kirkwood Hall (the central hall of Gallery) directly behind the entrance to the Chinese Exhibition and opposite the main door into the Gallery.

Public pay telephones are located at the North Corridor, opposite the Bookstore.

These and public facilities are clearly marked on the map on the reverse side.

Wheel Chairs

Wheel chairs are available free, for those who require them. To obtain, please apply to a hostess in Kirkwood Hall.

Checking Regulations

Only small purses (less than 12" x 16" x 5"), printed guides of the Exhibition (including this one), catalogues, and tape-recorded tours (here supplied) are permitted in the Exhibition.

Umbrellas, attaché cases, suitcases, and shopping bags must be checked. Coats not checked must be worn.

Films and Orientation Programs

Film: "New Discoveries in Archaeology"
Film: "Historic Relics Unearthed During the
Cultural Revolution"

Orientation program of slides and tape, supplied by The Committee for the Organization of Exhibitions of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The films and orientation programs as listed above will be shown without charge in the Atkins Auditorium at the times posted in Kirkwood Hall.

The Atkins Auditorium, which is located on the ground floor, may be reached by the staircase opposite the Bookstore.

Recorded Tours of the Exhibition

To avoid the congestion of conducted group tours, individual self-contained audio-electronic tours will be available. A fee of 75¢ for single and \$1.00 for double will be charged. These are available immediately inside the entrance to the Exhibition.

Personally guided tours will not be offered.

Catalogues, Slides, Postal Cards, Posters, and Books

The Nelson Gallery - Atkins Museum is sharing with the National Gallery of Art an unillustrated catalogue of the Exhibition, the text for which has been provided by the Committee for the Organization of Exhibitions of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China. This is currently on sale for \$1.50. A lavishly illustrated pictorial guide to the Exhibition is on sale at \$4.00, paperback; \$7.50, hard bound. These are available at the service counter at the Exhibition's entrance. Catalogues, as well as slides, postal cards, posters, and books, will be available at the special Exhibition sales desk near the exit of the Exhibition.

Photography

No photography will be allowed within the Exhibition.

Luncheon Facilities

The Cafeteria on the North Mezzanine will be open 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily except Tuesdays and Fridays, when it will be open 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. Available will be hot soups, assorted sandwiches, salads, pastries, and drinks.

Rozzelle Court will be open from 11 a.m. - 4 p.m., serving box lunches at \$2.00. Also available will be small snacks and drinks.

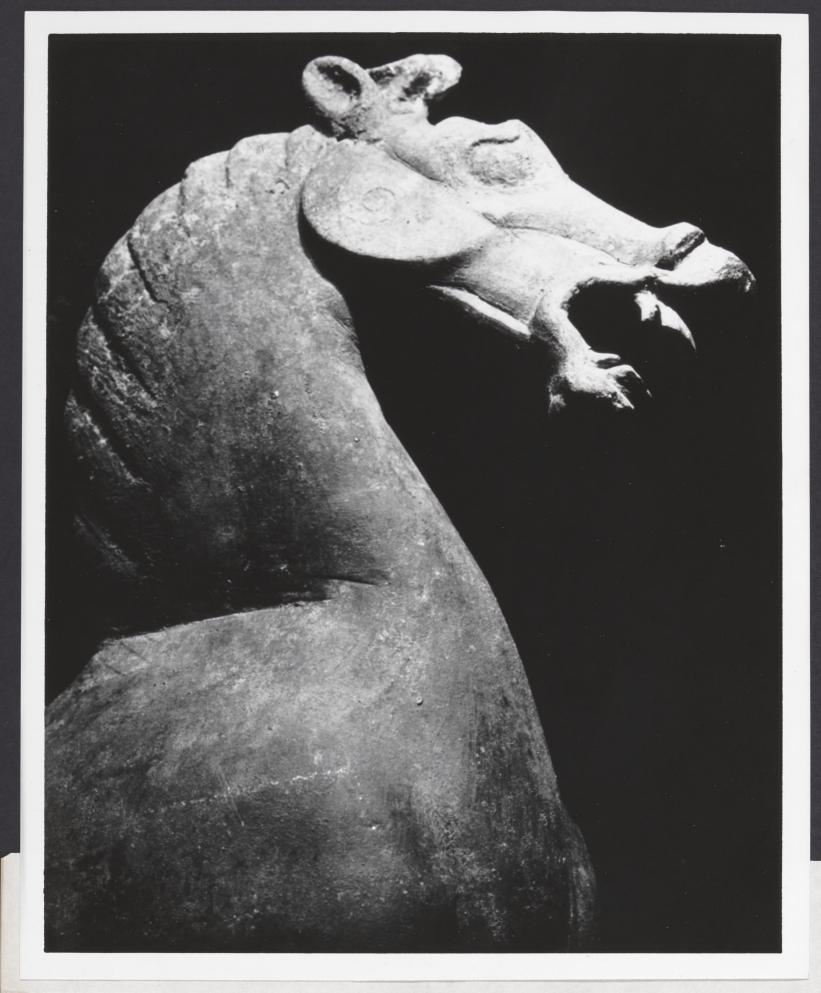


Bronze Galloping Horse (Exhibition No. 218)
Height: 34.5 cm., Length: 45 cm.
Unearthed in 1969 at Wu-wei, Kansu
2nd Century A.D.

This bronze galloping horse flying on the back of a swallow was excavated from a Han Dynasty tomb in 1969, in western China's Kansu Province. It was part of a large hoard of objects made for burial with a powerful general. The cache included 39 bronze horses, carriages, attendants, drivers and an image of the general. It was commonly believed in ancient Han China that special horses, called "Celestial Horses" had the power to transform themselves into dragons and to act as a medium through which the dead passed on to the after world. This horse is a rare embodiment of that belief. Burial goods made of bronze are rare. For common people, they were usually made of humble substitutes such as wood or clay.

Contact: Rob Martin

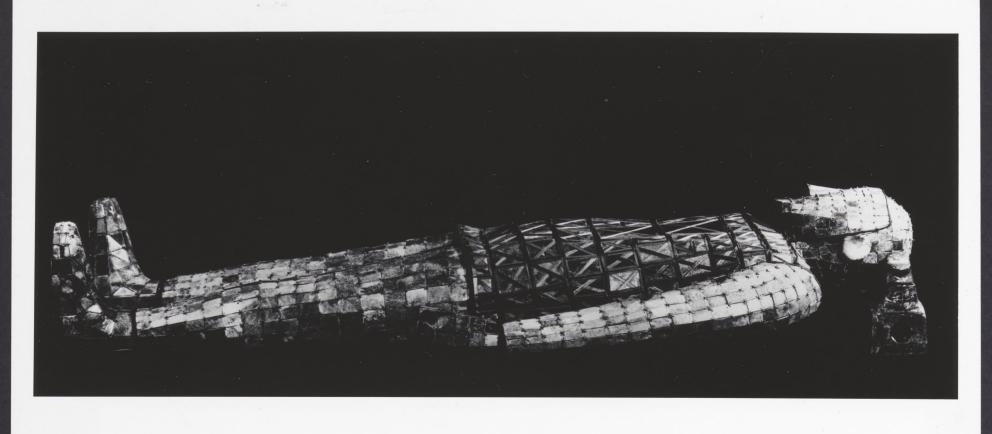
WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART
ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ART
4525 OAK STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111
816 = 561-4000



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Contact: Rob Martin



Jade Burial Suit Length: 172 cm. (5 ft. 7 3/4 in.) Western Han Dynasty Late 2nd Century B.C. (Exhibition No. 147)

The suit belonged to Tou Wan, wife of Prince Liu Sheng who reigned at Chun-shan, near modern Peking. Both the tomb of the prince, who died in 113 B.C., and his wife were discovered by accident in 1968 at Man-ch'eng, Hopei and are the most spectacular examples of an ancient Chinese custom of burying select members of the imperial family in jade suits. Chinese of the period believed that jade held magical properties which prevented decay of the body after death. Lady Tou Wan's suit consists of 2,160 tablets of jade fastened together by solid gold thread. The fabrication of the suit began during the life-time of its princely wearer and would have required the effort of one man working ten years.

Contact: Rob Martin

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART
ATKINS MUSEUM OF FINE ART
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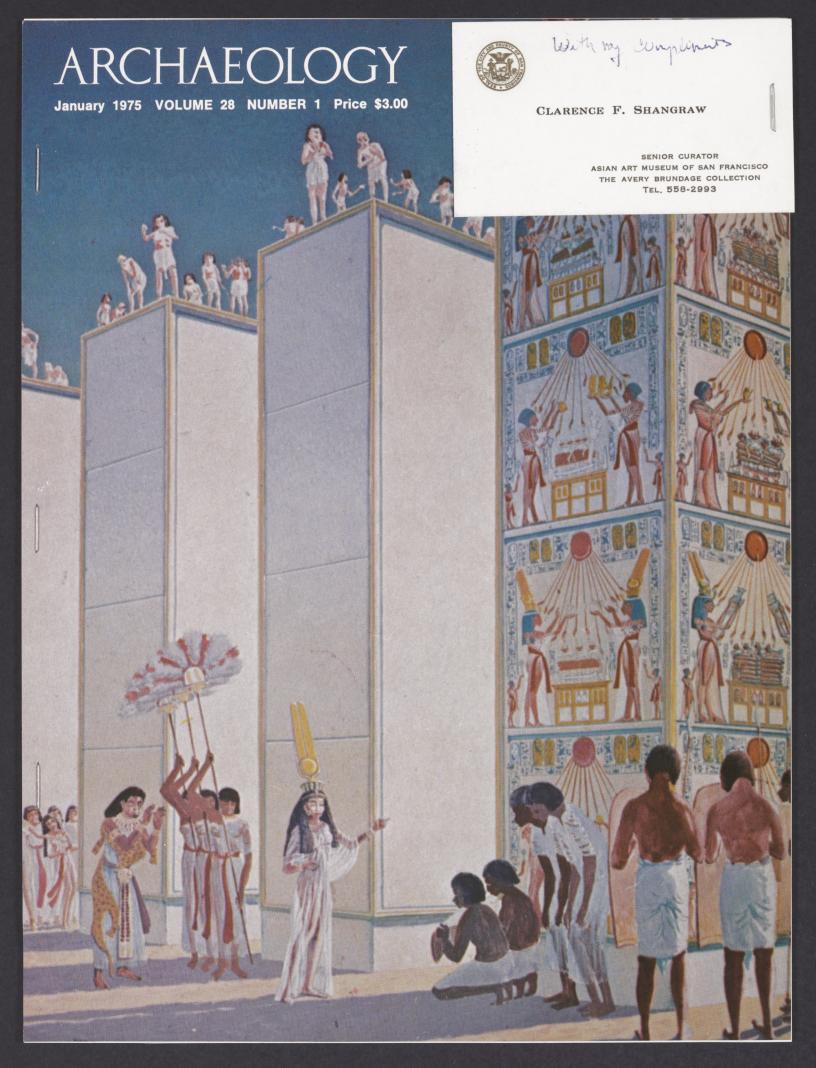
ORIENTAL EXPERTS Laurence Sickman (right) and Marc F. Wilson are the two primary Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum staff members responsible for mounting "The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China" during its Kansas City visit - April 20 - June 8. Sickman is director and Wilson is curator of Oriental art of the Nelson Gallery.

Contact: Rob Martin

The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum 4525 Oak Street

Kansas City, Mo. 64111 Telephone: 816-561-4000 ext. 45 816-753-3911 (Direct Line)







uring the first half of the present century, Western archaeologists and art historians focused on the Tsinghai and Kansu provinces of northwestern China for the study of Neolithic culture. Today, despite radical changes in opinion and areas of study, the early ceramic wares from Kansu continue to attract scholarly attention and invite analyses. These wares are distinctive in form with flowing contours and pleasantly complementary decoration. The Avery Brundage Collection at the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco includes several excellent examples which can now be reevaluated in the light of the most recent studies and controlled discoveries made on Chinese soil. Owing to an excavation reported in 1972 in particular, these ceramics are now seen in a more accurate cultural context, and the general picture of the northwest Neolithic area is enlarged.

The first definitive evidence that China had a Neolithic culture was discovered in 1921 by Johan Gunnar Andersson, the pioneering Swedish archaeologist and geologist. In Honan province at Yang-shao-ts'un (which misleadingly became the eponymous site for the

Neolithic period in northern China), Andersson discovered examples of red pottery painted with black designs; he identified these pieces as Neolithic. In 1923, in the Pan-shan hills south of Lan-chou in Kansu province, he made even more spectacular finds in a well-recorded grave site, that of Pien Chia Kou. There he found vessels with reddish fabric and painted black designs; he immediately linked these to his previous finds, calling them all "Yang-shao" and dating them contemporaneously.

Andersson's work was followed by Nils Palmgren's Kansu Mortuary Urns of the Pan Shan and Ma Chang Groups (Peking 1934), a detailed analysis of the forms and designs of painted ceramics from northwest China that is still a useful compendium. Only a small part of Palmgren's evidence is based on Andersson's well-excavated grave; much of it, both vases and information, was obtained from the local Muslims, who plundered other graves in the Panshan area. The remaining ceramics discussed in Palmgren's study were purchased either in China or in the West. Ironically, the interest generated by Palmgren's and Andersson's work and the subsequent enthusiasm of collectors for

Y PAINTED POTTERY

from Northwest China in the Avery Brundage Collection

By CLARENCE F. SHANGRAW

Kansu painted pottery proved, in part, responsible for the difficulty there is today in assessing this pottery with any degree of accuracy; for its popularity led to its exploitation by peasant diggers, who, it is distressing to report, disturbed many of the archaeological deposits in the area.

As so often happens in scientific research, Andersson's pioneer conclusions have been shown to be fallacious. Generally speaking his errors derive from three factors: the limited number of reliable sites on which he based his hypotheses, the second-hand nature of some of the information he used and his desire to interpret the decoration in a symbolic manner. Chinese studies of the last two decades and the re-assessment by some Western scholars of Andersson's work have now achieved comparative stratification and artifact analysis for the remains of the Kansu cultures, as well as radiocarbon datings for the combustible materials from Neolithic strata. (The radiocarbon results are cited later as reference points only; I do not wish to join the controversy over the radiocarbon dating method and its various modifications.)

he Kansu Late Neolithic culture is now believed to cover a span from the latter half of the third millennium to about the seventeenth century B.C. Chinese archaeologists have shown besides that the Kansu cultures-Ma-chia-yao, Pan-shan, Ma-ch'ang—are later than the Yang-shao Neolithic cultures of the Honan and Shensi provinces in the central plains area and are directly antecedent to other late-developing northwest painted pottery cultures—Hsin-tien, Ssu-wa, Ch'i-chia-which penetrate well into the historical Bronze Age. Other recent discoveries (i.e., foundations of houses, remains of kilns as well as stone and jade implements) in undisturbed Ma-chia-yao strata suggest that the Kansu cultures are western extensions of cultures in the central plains.

The Neolithic family of ceramics in northwest China, the majority of which have come to light through uncontrolled excavations, consists of both mundane corded wares and more abundant refined painted potteries. In the Avery Brundage Collection the latter group is represented by seven superb examples; there are five Pan-shan vessels of the second stage of development and two of the even later



Ma-ch'ang phase, but the earliest phase, the Ma-chia-yao, is yet to be exemplified.

Pan-shan vases, characterized by several shapes, are all much alike because of the restrictive construction techniques that were used to make them. Among the most common forms is a somewhat squat, thin-walled urn with a fairly wide mouth and a wide belly with loop handles set low on the ovoid body. There is also a form which is similar in body, but has a smaller mouth and a taller neck. A smaller-bodied variation of this latter type has an even taller neck, a well-turned lip and small serrated lugs. A deep bowl, of a depressed ovoid shape, has a wide mouth and loop handles extending from the rim to the shoulder.

All Pan-shan vases are made from finely textured clay which fires to a strong earthenware hardness of reddish-brown or buff color. They have well-polished surfaces, which are brushpainted with mineral pigments. All have narrow flat bases. The lower part of each vessel is always left undecorated.

The interiors of the vases often provide evidence of their construction. They were made by the assemblage method—the bottom half was built of a series of coils, and traces of paddle-or spatula-like marks indicate that the interior surface was smoothed upward from the bottom. The upper half was similarly made, and smoothing marks indicate where the two parts were joined. This line of juncture—smoothed and often covered with finger impressions—



Pan-shan globular urn (B60 P377) in the Avery Brundage Collection, from Kansu, China. Height, 11½ inches; diameter, 17 inches. (Two views.)

always coincides with the widest girth of the vessel; it may therefore be concluded that the distinctive profile of Pan-shan urns depends more on the construction method than on artistic choice.

The rims and necks, separately shaped and applied, were frequently turned on a rudimen-



Long-necked Pan-shan vase (B60 P2272) in the Avery Brundage Collection, from Kansu, China. Height 9½ inches; diameter, 9¼ inches.

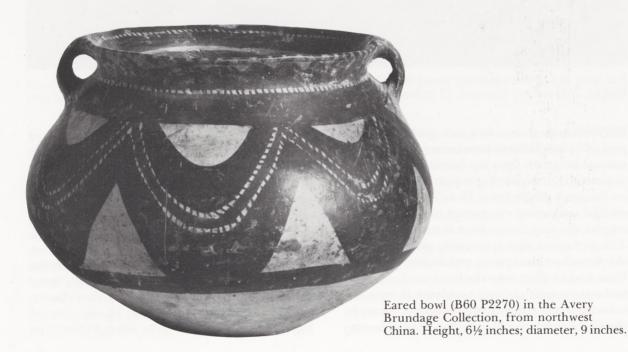
tary wheel or turntable. Circular striations indicate such regular turning. Similar striations on the base of the vessels show that they were also turned on a wheel during the final smoothing process. The loop handles were made from

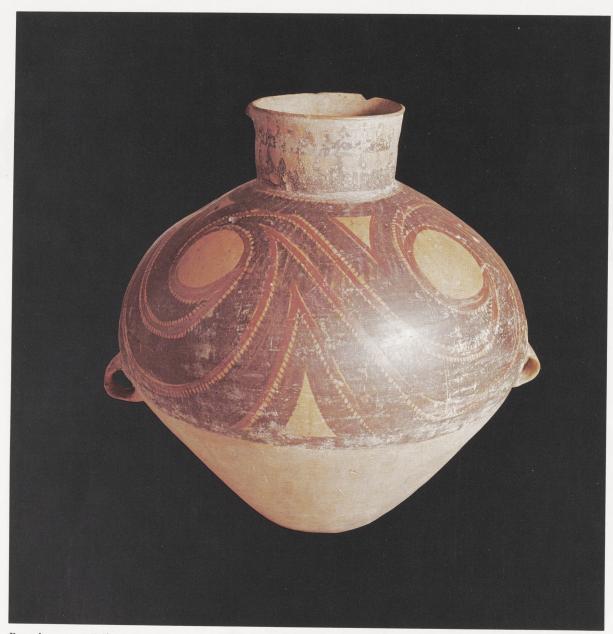
small, flattened coils of clay, fitted over a dowel-like object and pinched flat at either end. On many jars, the removal of the dowel left marks on the wet clay.

The decoration on Pan-shan vessels is always complementary to the shape and emphasizes the generous and flowing contours. Indeed, so harmonious is the effect that these embellishments are considered superior in quality and beauty to those on all other Chinese Neolithic wares.

One of the most popular of the Pan-shan decorations is a swirling design that covers the upper part of the vessel; major inverted S-shaped lines have been attenuated to converge on circles, and this movement is echoed by a secondary set of parallel bands which, because of spatial limitations, create patterns of inverted and everted V's to enhance the swirling movement. Each set of bands contains a red band and a black one with a serrated edge. In addition, there are garland-like bands below the main decoration of the body and at the rim. The suggestion has been made that these decorations should be viewed from above for the most pleasing visual effect. Another recurrent type of decoration occurs on a long-necked vase; here the design is painted in irregularly shaped panels resembling double gourds-in Chinese, hu-lu. The panels are outlined in red and are filled with a black trellis pattern.

A third motif is the simple garland. The body of a bowl in the Brundage Collection (B60



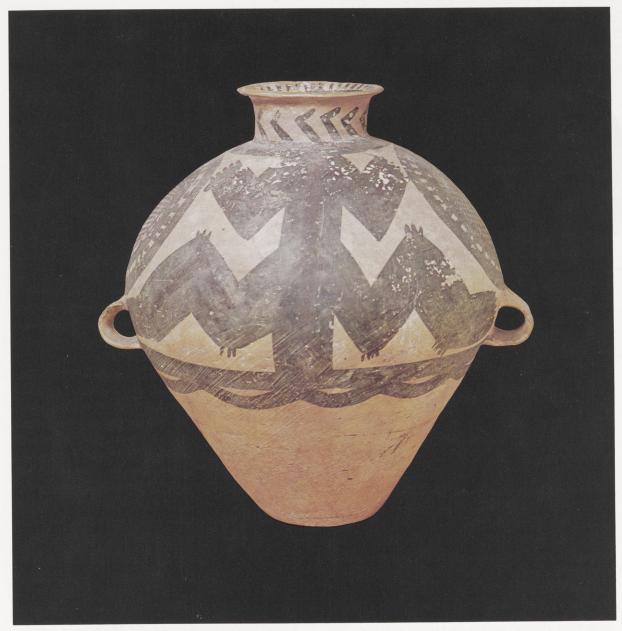


Pan-shan urn (B67 P14) in the Avery Brundage Collection, from Kansu, China. Height, 16% inches; diameter, 17 inches.

P2270) is embellished by a wide garland accompanied by a dentiform pattern in reserve (in the natural color of the clay fabric, which is left unpainted); this dentiform pattern is repeated on the neck of the bowl. In comparison to the circular, sweeping designs on the previous examples the decoration here is rather sluggish. The garland design is certainly not unusual in the Pan-shan decorative repertoire, but in its form and its quiet tone the bowl can be aligned more appropriately with an identical vessel attributed to the subsequent Ma-ch'ang phase by the Chinese scholar Ma Ch'eng-yüan. The clay

of the bowl, which is yellowish gray instead of the usual Pan-shan reddish brown or buff, supported the idea that this vase belongs to a later period. Perhaps the wide garland with the dentiform pattern in reserve should be regarded as transitional in the history of Neolithic motifs.

The Ma-ch'ang phase is represented in the Brundage Collection by two excellent vases. This type of painted pottery was first discovered in Tsinghai province, at the site of Ma-ch'ang yen in the Yellow River Valley. The



Ma-ch'ang urn (B60 P1110) in the Avery Brundage Collection, from Tsinghai, China. Height, 14 inches; diameter, 12 inches.

ware is not restricted to that isolated place, as Andersson believed, for examples of it have been discovered over an extensive area in both eastern Tsinghai and Kansu provinces. The remains of Ma-ch'ang and Pan-shan painted pottery have been found together at many sites, although usually the Pan-shan pieces have underlain the Ma-ch'ang examples. Compared to the Pan-shan predecessors, the Ma-ch'ang vases have sleeker contours and thinner walls, characteristics which attest to better control over construction and the development of a more efficient wheel. Ma-ch'ang clays are

grayish and often slightly gritty or coarse; the vessels are covered with a buff slip which is overpainted with iron and manganese pigments. These pigments are what produce the luxurious purplish-brown tonality.

An urn in the Brundage Collection displays one of the most common designs in the Ma-ch'ang repertoire, a rudimentary motif resembling an anthropomorphic or zoomorphic shape, confined to the upper part of the vessel. This figure seems to have bent limbs extending from a straight-line torso; the lower limbs appear to be tufted. Between these stick-like head-



Ma-ch'ang jar (B66 P40) in the Avery Brundage Collection, from Chu-chia-chai, Huang-chunghsien, Tsinghai province. Height, 5¾ inches; diameter, 6½ inches.

less figures are circles filled with a net pattern. Only one of the seven Chinese Neolithic vases in the Brundage Collection is supported by a certified document of excavation; it is a small jar, discovered in 1949 by Professor Richard C. Rudolph in the vicinity of Chu-chia-chai in eastern Tsinghai province. Like several other examples known to be from that area—and also associated with the Ma-ch'ang phase-this jar has a squat body with a large mouth, a low cylindrical neck with loop handles and decoration that almost covers its entire surface. The decor consists of a geometric design done in black pigments directly on a smooth surfaced clay. There are five consecutive sets of concentric circles, the innermost of which is filled with a crisscross design that resembles a net. The outer perimeters of the largest circles touch other decorative elements, and this adds coherency to the overall design. The neck and upright loop handles are painted in black; the exterior of the neck has a band of circles in reserve, while the interior is adorned with zigzags near the rim. Below these is a series of broken curves resembling double garlands. Concentric circles enclosing the net pattern and a band of isolated circles in reserve were motifs widely used on Ma-ch'ang ware.

he archaeological programs which the Chinese have undertaken during the last twenty years are unlike those of any other country in history. Their finds and interpretations have forced a drastic revision of many long-cherished opinions. Especially relevant here are the recently discovered remains of a Pan-shan dwelling and its contents, both of which have yielded invaluable information on Neolithic China.

The excavation above the village of Ch'ing-kang-ch'a, not far from Lan-chou, was particularly significant to the Chinese because it vielded the most extensive finds of Pan-shan and Ma-ch'ang remains since 1950. Positioned on a plateau above a river valley, very much like the Pan-shan "grave-fields" discovered in Andersson's time, the Ch'ing-kang-ch'a sites were fortified by natural escarpments and have a plentiful water supply from the natural springs, drainage creeks and nearby rivers that feed the upper watershed system of the Yellow River. Four extensive trenches were excavated in the fall of 1963 by an archaeological team from Peking University's Department of History, but the dig was not reported in archaeological journals until March of 1972.

Pan-shan remains were encountered at depths from 0.47 to 1.05 meters. The clear stratigraphy and the conditions of the artifacts also allowed the identification of remains from the Ma-ch'ang and later Ch'i-chia phases as well. There were indications that the occupation of the house had ended abruptly, and the excavators assumed that the devastation was caused by an earthquake, since quakes in that area are not uncommon. The artifacts were found distributed about the dwelling in normal fashion, which lends support to the thesis that the house was abandoned in haste. In addition to several stone implements, the excavators recovered three painted pottery kuan-jars which are similar to one in the Avery Brundage Collection (B67 P14); unfortunately, however, all three were broken during the collapse of the house. Reconstructed, these examples show all the characteristics common to pottery of the Pan-shan type, including in the decoration the basic motifs of spirals and circular units with crisscrosses, wavy lines or checkerboards. The site also yielded nine examples of corded pottery similar to the central plains type.

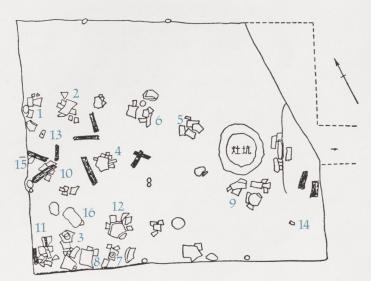
The entire lower portion of one of the painted pottery kuan-jars was found resting in



One of the three reconstructed Pan-shan jars from the Pan-shan house excavated near Ch'ing-kang-ch'a.

the residue from the embers of a charcoal pit situated in the house; this fragment still contained commonplace remains—pulverized cereal congee and assorted herbs, which were doubtless among the householders' food. This important discovery showed what was not conclusively known before—that the painted pottery was used for everyday domestic purposes; Andersson was wrong, then, in believing that all Pan-shan jars were used as "mortuary urns," a belief he based in part upon the information given to him by local Chinese. The discovery also repudiates his interpretation of the dogtoothed serrated pattern as a "death pattern" (the dentiform pattern). It would appear that the Pan-shan peoples made no discrimination between secular and funerary use of their painted pottery designs.

Several thousand feet from the ruins of this dwelling, the excavators uncovered the remains of a kiln of the Pan-shan phase. The evidence seems to indicate that the chamber was a sunken one, with flues running straight up or diagonally away from the fire pit and that it was more or less round in shape, with a level floor, measuring 1.6 by 1.45 meters. The surrounding red-burned walls suggest a simple oxidation kiln. Because of the small size, only a few pots could be fired at a time, and stacking would have been impossible. For the most part, the sherds found inside the chamber were slipped painted pottery. The body walls, made of welllevigated clays, were typically compact and thinly worked.



Plan of Pan-shan house excavated near Ch'ing-kang-ch'a: (1) to (3) painted pottery kuan-jars; (4) to (10) coarse pottery kuan-jars; (11) to (12) "banded" pottery plates; (13) pottery blade with circular perforation; (14) stone scraper with circular perforation; (15) stone ax; (16) sandstone grinding block.

In the stratum containing the Ma-ch'ang artifacts, the remains of a house and of another kiln were found; the kiln had been mostly destroyed perhaps also by an earthquake, and only one "fire passageway" survived intact. From what remained, the chamber's configuration approximated that of the earlier kiln, but it was smaller in size. Of the few sherds recovered, the majority belonged to the Ma-ch'ang class. The respective locations of the kilns and the dwellings suggest the existence in both periods of small communities, each with its kiln conveniently situated near at hand.

Finally, a most distinctive cave-type house and two graves were found in the stratum identified with the later Ch'i-chia culture. The house, which was scooped out of the hillside, consisted of a square outer room and a round inner room; this double-room type of house is similar to second-phase dwellings found at K'o-sheng-chuang, near Sian in Shensi province, and provides additional support for a postulated link between the central plains and the northwest traditions.

Perhaps the most important of all the finds at Ch'ing-kang-ch'a are the remains of the charcoal fire pit and the remains of construction

timbers in the Pan-shan dwelling. Pieces of the timber were tested by the radiocarbon dating method and produced a result equivalent to 2065±100 years B.C. This was the first attempt in China to ascertain a concrete date for Panshan remains, and it shows conclusively that those of Pan-shan are earlier than those of Ma-ch'ang or relatively close to their period. Such results negate Andersson's theories that the two wares were products of totally different cultures. In his initial work, he included the Pan-shan culture in the Yang-shao phase and dated it from 3200 to 2900 B.C. He construed the Ma-ch'ang culture as a phase in itself and dated it from 2900 to 2600 B.C. He later revised these sets of dates to 2200 to 1700 B.C. and 1700 to 1300 B.C., respectively. His main justification for separating the two cultures was his belief that no connection existed between Ma-ch'ang residences and the Kansu graves. With the finds at Ch'ing-kang-ch'a and the radiocarbon datings, the picture changes.

It should be added that today Chinese archaeologists regard the Ma-ch'ang phase as simply a late stage in the Neolithic context of Kansu province; in some instances, they even parallel the Ma-ch'ang phase with the remains of the yet later Ch'i-chia culture. Andersson wished to classify the periodization of Ma-chiayao, Pan-shan and Yang-shao all together; recent excavations of undisturbed Ma-chia-yao strata, however, proved them to be distinct from Yang-shao strata. While there is a culturally clear connection between Ma-chia-yao, Panshan and Ma-ch'ang-indeed, the latter two are essentially late phases of the former—these three phases, taken together, have no such relationship to Yang-shao. Therefore, in order to make a clear distinction between the Kansu Neolithic and the central plains Yang-shao, it is best to think of the former as a single cultural unit and to refer to it specifically as the Ma-chiayao culture. This serves to individualize the northwest's late culturalization, which developed, relatively speaking, independently of China's generative center, but not without contacts with and influences from that area.

On the basis of these revisions, it may then be concluded with reasonable safety that the Neolithic painted pottery in the Avery Brundage Collection ought to be considered products of the Ma-chia-yao culture, which dates in the main from roughly 2200 to 1700 B.C., even though the earliest pottery example from this culture dates to 2600 B.C. The collection's

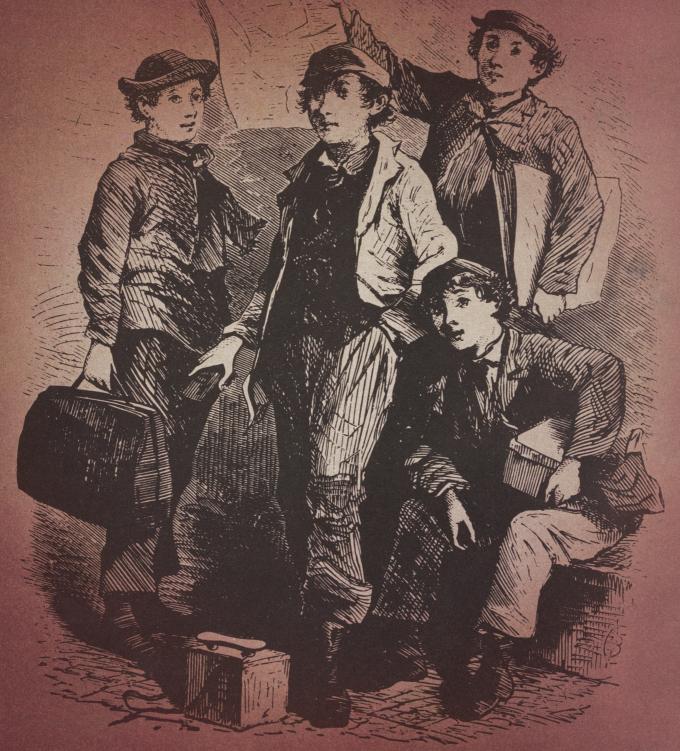
Ma-ch'ang urn (B60 P1110) may possibly date as late as 1500 B.C., to judge from the similarity of its major decorative motif to those on some sherds from the Liu-li-ko site, datable to the middle Shang period.

In the present state of knowledge, an iconography cannot be established for this pottery. If the decorations considered here are intended to have any symbolic meaning, it is definitely not of the sort Andersson originally proposed. On the other hand, their aesthetic power is entirely beyond dispute: the sweeping curvilinear rhythms and delicate strokes of the brush may perhaps be visual counterparts to Neolithic man's sense of rhythm in dance and music. Whatever these motifs represent, the impact of their beauty remains undiminished to this day.

FOR FURTHER READING: Academia Sinica, Institute of Archaeology, "Report on the Results of Radiocarbon Dating," K'ao-ku 1 (1972) 55 (in Chinese); An Chih-min, Ts'ai-t'ao=Painted Pottery (Peking 1955) (in Chinese), "Discussion on the dating of initial cultures in My Country," K'ao-ku 1 (1972) 57-59 (in Chinese); J. G. Andersson, "On Symbolism in the prehistoric painted Ceramics of China," Bulletin, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities 1 (1929) 65-60; "Researches into the Prehistory of the Chinese," Bulletin, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities 15 (1943) 1-304, "The Site of Chu Chia Chai, Hsi Wing Hsien, Kansu," Bulletin, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities 17 (1945) 1-63, Preliminary Report on Archaeological Research in Kansu: Geological Survey of China (Peking 1925); Ivon d'Argencé, "Early Chinese Ceramics from Neolithic Times to the Five Dynasties," Apollo 84:54 (August 1966) 84-102; Chang Kwang-Chih, The Archaeology of Ancient China (New Haven 1968); Kansu Provincial Museum, "An Analysis of the Remains from Ch'ing-kang-ch'a near Lan-chou," K'ao-ku 3 (1973) 26-31, 53 (in Chinese); Ma Ch'eng-yüan, Yang-shao wen-hua te ts'ai-t'ao=Painted Pottery of the Yang-shao Culture (Shanghai 1957) (in Chinese); Wu G. D. Prehistoric Pottery in China (London 1939).

CLARENCE F. SHANGRAW, a Ph.D. candidate on leave from the University of California, Berkeley, in the department of History of Art, is Senior Curator of Asian Art for the Avery Brundage Collection at the Asian Museum in San Francisco. Boston Gets Ready for the Bicentennial Team Boxing: 15 Champs Reach a Split Decision

TWA JANUARY 1975 OTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY 1975



Could Horatio Alger's Heroes Make It in Today's Business World?

A monthly publication of Trans World Airlines, Inc.

FEATURES

- 10 BOSTON: GETTING READY FOR THE PARTY April 18, 1975, is the day Boston has set to kick off its Bicentennial Celebration. Not since Paul Revere warned that the British were coming has Boston faced such an onslaught-15 million visitors in two years. Getting ready hasn't exactly been a tea party. By Ann Genett
- WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE FRIDAY NIGHT FIGHTS? They're being brought back as-get this-a team sport. World Team Boxing, the newest wrinkle in American sports Team-Mania, begins this month. Inside, 15 champions offer their unminced estimates of the team concept. By Peter Heller
- 50 STRANGE AND WONDERFUL TRAVEL BARGAINS FOR 50¢ OR LESS Fine art and culture! Americana and curios! Sports, history, food and, believe it or not, a trip to a foreign country! All for half-a-buck or less. Double-digit inflation doesn't have to cramp your style.
- COULD HORATIO ALGER'S HEROES MAKE IT IN TODAY'S BUSINESS WORLD? One hundred years ago, Horatio Alger, Ir., began writing the rise-to-success tales that have inspired millions of ambitious American business people. Alger's methods for achieving success are probably archaic today. But how about his basic principles? By Ralph D. Gardner
- 26 HAPPY LIZZIE BORDEN LIBERATION DAY It's a malady peculiar to the Leisure Age: a superfluity of holidays. Once you realize just how many weird, wacky days we Americans observe, you'll wish for a National Nothing Day. Er, excuse us. We've already got one. By Robert S. Sagan

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THE COVER

Horatio Alger's storybook heroes were urged by their creator to "Strive and Succeed! The world's temptations flee;/Be Brave and Bold! and Strong and Steady be!/Go Slow and Sure, and prosper then you must;/Win Fame and Fortune while you Try and Trust!" The question is, are those venerable principles still valid in today's business world? See page 22.

THIS IS YOUR MAGAZINE / TAKE IT ALONG









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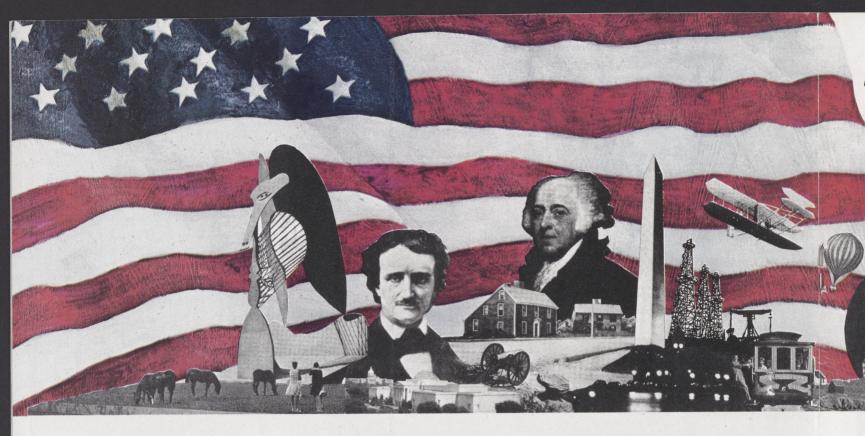
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50 STRANGE AND WONDERFUL TRAVEL **BARGAINS** YOU **CAN STILL GET** FOR 50¢ **OR LESS**

he thing is, you just can't let inflation cause deflation in your determination to show yourself and your family a good time. So what if you can't swing a trip around the world-this year. You can still have fun when you're traveling, and it won't cost you the proverbial arm and leg.

How? By taking advantage of the hundreds of inexpensive travel bargains in cities all over the United

Just for starters, we've dug up a few for you. We called chambers of commerce and tourist bureaus around the country, asking them for lists of the most fun, interesting and unusual things to do in their towns—for 50 cents or less.

There's something here for everybody: inspiration, education, entertainment, history, refreshment, and a lot of unforgettable, offbeat sights. All for half-a-buck or less. Bet you thought these kinds of deals disappeared with the double-digit interest rate, didn't vou?

ALBUQUERQUE: (1) You missed it this time, but next December join the thousands who enjoy the annual Christmas Eve Luminaria tour-a dramatic and haunting candlelight display. Tour sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. Free from participating hotels and motels.

AMARILLO: (2) They call this the "Helium Capital of the World." See why when you visit the Helium Time Columns Monument, with its time capsules containing 4,000 items, to be opened in 25, 50, 100 and 1,000 years. Free.

ATLANTA: (3) Bring back those downhome summer days with free slices of juicy watermelon at the Atlanta Farmers Market on Watermelon Day. Summer only. Contact Chamber of Commerce for dates.

BALTIMORE: (4) Spend your Saturday afternoon at the Edgar Allan Poe House, 203 Amity Street. Open 1-4, free. (5) Then walk seven blocks to Westminster Presbyterian churchyard to see his resting place.

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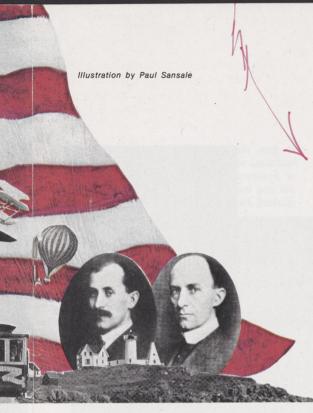
BOSTON: (6) Pedal a Swan Boat 'neath the willows in the Public Garden lagoon. Summers, 40¢. (7) And to really see the writing on the wall, journey to Rockport to visit the Rockport Paper House, made of 100,000 old newspapers, 25¢.

CHICAGO: (8) Watch oldtime movies while enjoying a draft beer, peanuts and popcorn in the Buckingham Pub, Pick Congress Hotel, 50¢ for beer. (9) Gaze upon the controversial 162-ton Picasso sculpture in Civic Center Plaza,

CINCINNATI: (10) See and sniff 1,800 kinds of trees and shrubs at Mt. Airy Arboretum, free. (11) Visit a working horse farm and take a stagecoach ride at Frisch's Farm. Free, summers only. Make reservations two weeks in advance. Call 961-2660.

CLEVELAND: (12) Winter or summer, sip 15¢ suds and listen to the band on Friday nights, 5-8 p.m., at "Party in the Park." Check newspaper for location. (13) Celebrate the Bicentennial by going to City Hall to see the original "Spirit of '76" painting by Archibald Willard, free.

COLUMBUS: (14) The next best thing to landing in Frankfurt is seeing the quaint "German Village" of Columbus' large German population, featuring gardens, restaurants, craft shops and private residences. Walk or drive. Free.



DAYTON: (15) Visit Carillon Park and see one of the early Wright Brothers' airplanes. Then cool off at Newcom Tavern, Dayton's oldest building, right there in the park. Carillon Park open daily except Monday, May 1-October 31, free. (16) Then swing by the Air Force Museum and treat junior aircraft buffs to a display of more than 100 different kinds of airplanes. Open daily except Christmas, free.

DENVER: (17) Come early, stay late, at the U.S. Mint. Open Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-3 p.m. Free tours, but no free samples.

DETROIT: (18) You, too, can be an international traveler. Visit a foreign country-Windsor, Ontario-by bus, 35¢. Check Metropolitan Transit for schedules.

HARRISBURG: (19) Be engulfed in the delicious world of chocolate: Hershey's Chocolate World, Hershey, Pennsylvania, Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

HARTFORD: (20) Journey back to prehistoric times at Dinosaur State Park. Eubrontes and Grailator footprints visible. Open 9 a.m.-4 p.m., April-November. (21) Bathe in light filtered through stained-glass windows made by Louis Tiffany at Center Church and Burying Ground, open noon-4 p.m. every day.

HONOLULU: (22) Learn the grace, beauty and meaning of the hula. Free lessons Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2:30 p.m., at the Ala Moana Hotel.

INDIANAPOLIS: (23) Release the A. J. Foyt in you-roar around the famous "Indy 500" track in a bus, 50¢. Not advised on Memorial Day.

KANSAS CITY: (24) Feast your eyes upon nearly \$100 million in American, European and Oriental art treasures at the Nelson Gallery and Atkins Museum of Art, 50¢ during week, free on weekends. (25) See steak-on-the-hoof bought and sold at Kansas City's Livestock Exchange, 16th and Genesee, free.

LAS VEGAS: (26) Take a free "behind the scenes" tour of a Vegas gambling casino, then learn the rudiments of "How to Gamble" in a special course at The Mint Hotel and Casino-also free. Diploma awarded.

LOS ANGELES: (27) Don't miss the lovely old missions of San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel Arcangel, Santa Barbara and San Fernando. Donation 50¢. (28) Also try to get to William S. Hart Park at Newhall. On display are 18 paintings and five bronzes by famous western artist Charles Russell. Free.

LOUISVILLE: (29) Grin while musicians pick at the Bluegrass Music Festival. Call 502/583-1671 for the date. Free. (30) Also call ahead for a tour of a distillery: Brown-Forman, Seagrams, Old Fitzgerald or Schenley. Free.

MIAMI: (31) Attend "the fastest game in the world" at Miami Jai-Alai Fronton, 3500 N.W. 37th Avenue. Games begin at 7:30 p.m., except Sundays, December-April. General admission, 50¢. (32) Spend the day swimming, hiking and picnicking at Cape Florida State Park, Key Biscayne. Admission 25¢.

NEW YORK CITY: (33) Ride the famous Staten Island Ferry, 5¢ each way. (34) See your name on ticker tape and see what's happening at the New York and American Stock Exchanges' visitors galleries, free. (35) Then take a taxi to the Chase Manhattan Money Museum, with 75,000 items on display, including gold from the California Gold Rush and a check for \$8,500,000. Tuesday-Saturday, 10-5, free. After all, the purpose of a vacation is to see things you don't have at home.

OKLAHOMA CITY: (36) No oil shortage here-matter of fact, there are working oil wells on the State Capitol grounds. Come watch Oklahoma get richer by the barrel. Free.

PHILADELPHIA: (37) See where Old Glory was born-visit the Betsy Ross Home, free. (38) Next, take in another Philadelphia landmark—the famous soft pretzel with mustard, 15¢ on street

PHOENIX: (39) View one of the last designs of architect Frank Lloyd Wrightthe Grady Gammage Memorial Auditorium at Arizona State University. Free.

PITTSBURGH: (40) Take a trip up Mt. Washington for a spectacular view of the city on the Duquesne or Monongahela Incline, 25¢ each way.

SAN FRANCISCO: (41) Ride the buses and cable cars to your heart's delightall-day pass, Sundays and holidays, 50¢. (42) Then get out of town to taste the fruit of the grape: free winery tours and samples in the Napa Valley. Contact the Wine Advisory Board, 177 Market Street, for further information.

ST. LOUIS: (43) Take a free tour of the Anheuser-Busch brewery and see the Clydesdales made famous by Ed McMahon. Free after-tour beer in the brewery's Hospitality Room, Tours 9:30-3:30, Monday-Friday.

TAMPA: (44) If you get tired of lolling around on the beach (free, of course), take a tour of Tampa's spectacular new airport and grab a free ride on the wave of the transit future-the people

TUCSON: (45) Mosey on out to Tombstone and see the gigantic (6,000-footspread) rosebush at Rose Tree Inn Museum, 50¢.

TULSA: (46) Bring your raft and try for a prize at the "Great Raft Race and River Festival," Labor Day on the Arkansas River. Free. (47) Then sit in on one of the many colorful pow-wows put on by local Indian tribes in and around the city. Free. Contact Visitors Bureau for more information.

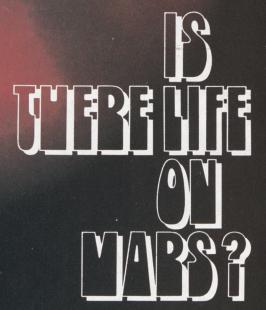
WASHINGTON, D.C.: (48) Enjoy a bowl of steamy-hot "Senate Bean Soup" in the Senate Office Building cafeteria. It was 15¢ when we started our research, now it's 45¢. Inflation knows no bounds! (49) After the soup, take an elevator ride to the top of the Washington Monument for a breathtaking view of the nation's capital, 10¢.

WICHITA: (50) Aircraft buffs will also enjoy visiting this city, location of several aircraft companies: Beech, Boeing, Cessna and Gates Learjet. Call individual plants for information. Free.

Hockey: The Greening of the Broad Street Bullies

The Cheese Lover's Guide to Europe

TWA DEBRUARY 1975 CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY 1975 TH



We May Soon Find Out–Once And For All

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Vol. 8, No. 2

FEATURES

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- THE CHEESE LOVER'S GUIDE TO EUROPE
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 you'll find listed a business executive who was in his prime. Here are 10
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- 26 LOVE ON A 9-POINT SCALE "There is a touch of two hands," wrote Carl Sandburg, "that foils all dictionaries." If a young Harvard social scientist has his way, love won't be so difficult to understand. Meanwhile, Happy Valentine's Day. By Ann Genett

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THE COVER

The mysterious Red Planet, Mars, our next-distant neighbor, has fired the imagination of us earthlings for centuries. Soon the fantasies should end, for NASA this fall will launch two unmanned spacecraft, Vikings I and II, to determine once and for all whether life exists on this enigmatic sister world. Cover photo taken in 1956 at California's Mt. Wilson Observatory. At the time of the photo, Mars was 35.2 million miles from earth.

THIS IS YOUR MAGAZINE / TAKE IT ALONG







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First Links in a Chain

New to the California scene—maybe you noticed?—are a chain of Chateau Wine and Cheese Shops, which purvey a wide range of domestic and imported wines and cheeses in a French bistro ambiance.

The culinary boutiques are a TWA diversification venture. The first shop opened last May in Costa Mesa, and was soon followed by shops in Los Altos, San Mateo, San Diego and Brentwood. You'll be seeing more of them, all around the country.

"One of the more pleasant developments in the past few years has been the growing importance of wine and cheese (see story, p. 16) as part of American living," notes TWA's John Brady, who spearheaded the project. TWA was in a mood to diversify, and saw wine/cheese shops as the Wave of the Future.

Why California? Two reasons.

First—"California seems to lead the way in developing lifestyles, whether it be with supermarkets, drive-ins, topless swimsuits or whatever. Californians seem ready to accept new ways of doing things," Brady says.

Second—The Wine Marketing Handbook reveals that annual wine consumption is 3.44 gallons per capita in California, compared with but 1.57 gallons nationally. And where wine is sold, there should be cheese, n'est-ce pas?

Chateau Wine and Cheese Shops, Inc., is operated separately from TWA, but, of course, has taken advantage of the knowledge TWA has accumulated about wine and cheese. And it is staffed by people with long experience in the retail, not the airline, field.

Happy Birthday, HI

Hard to believe, but in the highly competitive world of hotels, the far-flung Hilton International operation has been around but a mere 25 years.

HI's silver anniversary was marked in December upon the birthday of the company's first hotel, the Caribe Hilton, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Caribe has since been expanded from 300 to 707 rooms, and the company now operates a total of 22,000 guest rooms in more than 60 hotels in 40 countries.

Hilton International began in 1949, growing at the rate of about one hotel each year during its first decade. In 1967, it became a wholly-owned subsidiary of TWA, and increased its growth-rate to about four new hotels a year.

Seven hotels will be opened this year and, by the end of 1976, Hilton International will have 82 hotels—with a total of 28,000 guest rooms.

Among new HI activities will be the operation of all public restaurant and bar facilities in New York City's 110-story World Trade Center.

Next Stop: Kansas City

"One of the most popular cultural offerings of our time" is the way the

National Gallery of Art bills its current "Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China," on view in our nation's capital through March 30.

The exhibit consists of 385 ancient treasures dating from Paleolithic times (circa 600,000 B.C.) to the Yüan Dynasty of 1271-1368 (founded by Kublai Khan). Included are an extraordinary jade burial shroud of Princess Tou Wan (Second Century, B.C.) and the splendid Flying Horse of Kansu (Second Century, A.D.), pictured here.

The exhibition delighted millions of viewers in Europe and Canada before coming to the United States. After its current showing in Washington, D.C., it will move to Kansas City's Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum from April 20 through June 8. Then home to Peking.

\$1 APR 75

THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE

China Comes to KC

When you fly your kite, make sure you fly it safely.

It's the kite flying season. And everyone will be out there trying to master the wind. Kite flying is a fun and exciting sport but, if you're not careful, it can also be a very dangerous one. So, the Power & Light People would like to offer you these kite flying safety rules.

- Always use dry string...not wire or anything metallic.
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- 5. Always fly your kite away from TV and radio aerials.
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Kite flying is fun. But please be careful.

KCPL's Jim Applequist and friend

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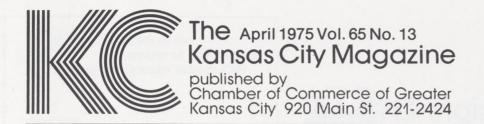


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Publisher's Note

It is sometimes said that the fairest flowers spring from the most difficult soils. Accordingly, we should be thankful for the special difficulties lately met and surmounted by China and America, for they have allowed us to strengthen the links that unite us in the pursuit of our common objective: mutual understanding.

There is no better expression of that objective than the Exhibit of Archaeological Treasures of the People's Republic of China, to be displayed at our Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art. For this exhibition is an informed presentation of 600,000 years of man's continual activity in China. What one might call the Chinese experience is powerfully expressed in this exhibition, a message sent by the People's Republic to the world in the form of treasures dug from her soil.

Why is the exhibit here? Why Kansas City?

Some have suggested that our agribusiness pursuits give us a spiritual kinship with the agrarian philosophies of Mao's China, a giant farmland a world away. Some point to the citizen diplomacy of Kansas Citians Edgar Snow and Grey Dimond, whose friendly initiatives in travels to China surmounted international barriers of distrust. Others say simply that the Nelson Gallery is the natural showplace for this exhibit because the Gallery's Director Laurence Sickman is the foremost oriental art scholar in the country.

Whatever the reason, the exhibit is ours to enjoy from April 20 to June 8. And you will want to enjoy it through this commemorative issue of THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE.

Cover:

A flamboyant tomb guardian from the Tang Dynasty tramples a demon to dust. The extravagant drama and color here are classic examples of "The Glory That Was China."

Richard K. Degenhardt, Publisher Robert A. Wood, Editor Thrasher Associates, Art Direction Shirley Montague, Business Manager Rhonda Weneck, Advertising Sales

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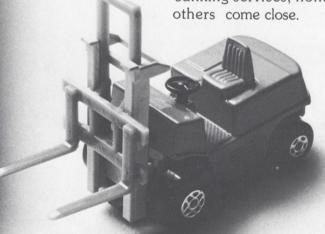
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THE LAW

Casualty Losses

This column features a lawyer writing for non-lawvers: the information is: general and non-technical. Appropriate legal counsel should be obtained before taking action on information presented.

An area of income tax deductions that often is overlooked in preparing an individual income tax return is that of the casualty loss. Such a loss in excess of \$100 suffered by an individual in connection with his home is deduct-ible by him if he itemizes his deductions.

Casualty losses for which deductions are allowable are losses of property arising from fire, storm, ship wreck, or other casualty, or from theft. Of these categories, fire and storm losses are probably the most common. Under the classification of "other casualty" would be storm losses caused by high water or flood. Also deductible are damages to a residence caused by nearby blasting, explosion of a boiler, freezing of water pipes, earthquake damage and sinking of land that occurred suddenly. All of these illustrations have the characteristic of "suddenness." Damages that occur over a period of time are considered not to be deductible. Loss due to erosion, for example, is not deductible, nor is loss resulting from faulty construction.

The Internal Revenue Service has taken the position that damage resulting from termite infestation can never meet the requirement of suddenness that is a prerequisite to the deduction of a casualty loss. There have been several cases, however, in which the taxpayers were successful in showing that the termite infestation had occurred suddenly and had resulted in a great deal of almost immediate damage. It appears, however, that the IRS will take issue with any such deduction, and unless you are prepared to contest the

matter in court, such a deduction should be avoided

The amount of the deduction for a casualty loss is the difference between the value of the property immediately preceding the casualty and its value (including salvage value) immediately after the casualty, but not in excess of an amount equal to the adjusted basis of the property, reduced by any insurance or other compensation received. Replacement value in excess of original cost is not taken into account in determining the amount of the loss. Another disadvantage occurs when the home has depreciated in value since the casualty loss is limited to the depreciated value and not to the original cost.

Ornamental trees and shrubs on residential property often are the subject of casualty losses. Since the amount of the deduction equals the difference in value of the owner's property before and after the casualty (not to exceed the cost basis for the entire property), the owner need not limit his deduction to the cost when planted of such trees and shrubs. Therefore, a deduction could be rather sizable in

this instance.

It is not possible to take the deduction for any portion of the casualty loss in a particular year when there exists a reasonable prospect of reimbursement. If the owner's insurance company has not consented to the amount of its liability in the year in which the casualty occurred, the amount of the loss is not deductible until settlement of the owner's claim for insurance is made; then, in the year of receipt of reimbursement for the loss, the taxpayer may deduct the part of his original casualty loss for which he received no reimbursement.

Eugene C. Hall

Gage & Tucker

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In London the exhibit arrived in three lorries in the dead of night, monitored by police cars and motorcycle outriders. In Kansas City, it's business as usual.

The \$50 Million Guarantee

by Leslie Nordin

Hailed by critics as the most spectacular art attraction of our times, the Chinese Exhibition has drawn record crowds in such gallery-visiting cities as London, Paris, Vienna, Stockholm, Toronto and Washington. It is expected that as many as three to four thousand people a day may view it in Kansas City.

For the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, preparing for the exhibit and its priceless treasures has been no simple task. Rather, it has assumed Herculean proportions involving myriad meetings, hundreds of people, thousands of hours and a million and one details to be dovetailed into a smooth and splendid showing.

But well aware of the honor of hosting the exhibit, gallery personnel have left no stone unturned. They have cheerfully tackled all moving, construction, display, promotion, education, traffic and security problems, and have not hesitated to recruit assistance from experts in each field.

Security is, of course, of paramount importance. No untoward instances have marked the Chinese Exhibition's visit to other cities and everyone involved — the Nelson, Kansas City police and the State Department — are determined to keep the record unblemished.

Last May Congress guaranteed the safety of the exhibit in this country to the People's Republic of China with a \$50 million indemnity. Similar guaranties have been made by governments of other countries where the treasures have been shown, and some of them have gone to extreme lengths to safeguard them.

In London, for example, delivery to the

Royal Academy was accomplished in an operation which was vaguely reminiscent of James Bond. It took place in the dead of night. Three lorries (two to carry the artifacts, one to insure against breakdown and, presumably, to add to the confusion), a handful of cars, numerous police cars and motorcycle outriders made up the entourage.

In Washington, there was less cloakand-dagger but just as tight security. The collection was unloaded from planes at Dulles Airport and transported by truck to the National Gallery. Though it was the height of five o'clock traffic, all streets used by the caravan were closed to normal traffic during that time.

In Kansas City, a more midwestern, low-key approach will be used. According to Laurence Sickman, curator of the Nelson Gallery, and the KCPD there will be no midnight delivery, no wailing sirens. But here, too, no security precaution will be overlooked

The exhibit is scheduled to be flown to Kansas City in two chartered planes with air marshals aboard each one. At the airport, KCPD will meet the plane and supervise transfer of the Chinese treasures to trucks which will be escorted to the gallery as quickly and quietly as possible.

Captain Rich Fletcher and Sgt. John McClaury are in charge of coordinating police department efforts with those of the gallery's security force. Though the gallery is doubling its regular number of security personnel during the exhibit, Kansas City police will be stationed both inside and outside the gallery during the exhibit, and doz-





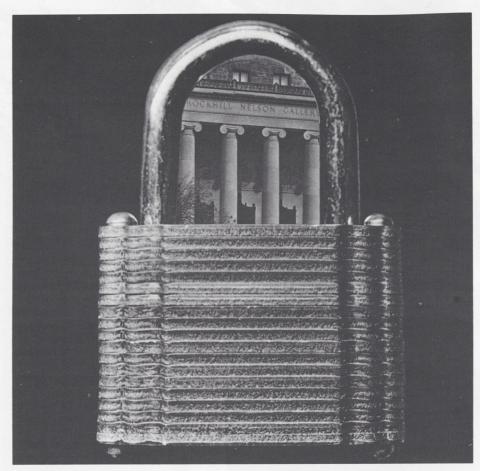
ens of others will be involved in traffic control.

Normally, security personnel at the gallery walk through adjoining rooms, but during the Chinese Exhibition each room will be under constant surveillance. Supervisory personnel will move about on reconnaissance and armed policemen will be constantly within reach. Electronic and other anti-theft measures will also be considerably beefed up for the duration of the show

Visitors to the exhibit will be asked to check all cameras, bags, briefcases and large overcoats on entering the gallery, and extra checkrooms are being set up to handle the large crowds which are expected. Admission to the gallery will end each day one hour before the gallery closes, and check-outs will be very carefully watched. After hours, only gallery personnel with optimum security clearance will be allowed in any of the galleries where the exhibit is housed.

But painstaking and time-consuming as security preparations have been, they have been only a part of the necessary preparations. To be considered as a host gallery, the Nelson had to guarantee at least 16,000 sq. ft. for displaying the Chinese treasures.

"To do this, we are vacating a large part of the east wing," Laurence Sickman says. "We are clearing most of our Western paintings out of these galleries and storing



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them till the exhibit is over. Some of our best examples will be moved to another gallery so that people coming in from other places, who have never visited our gallery, will be able to see them."



Vacating even one room is a large task, and vacating a whole wing is monumental. Priceless paintings, of the sort normally displayed at the Nelson, cannot be casually tossed into a box and carted off to the attic.

Then there has been much to do to prepare for the Chinese finds, which in many cases require new cabinets and display cases designed to their exact specifications. Two-dimensional templates of each item, scaled to size, were provided ahead of time. For months, a draftsman and a cabinet maker have been hard at work fulfilling these needs. Some of the bronzes, for example, require a specific temperature and humidity. Gauges have been built into their cases, and will be constantly monitored by four Chinese curators traveling with the exhibit as well as by gallery personnel.

A Chinese Exhibition office was set up and staffed in the basement of the gallery several months ago, and three people have been doing nothing but handling requests for information, admissions and group tours. Other staff members have been dealing with news media, setting up preparatory tours of the Nelson's permanent Chinese collection and getting out all the printed material necessary.

Having the Chinese Exhibition here is a real coup for Laurence Sickman (who, according to one State Department spokesman, is the country's foremost Chinese art scholar), for the Nelson Gallery and for Kansas City. If the concerted efforts, months of planning and midnight oil pay off as they should, the exhibition will be the art event of the century in Kansas City. □

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On Pins and Needles

By Mary Toevs

If it were possible to satisfactorily define acupuncture as an art or a science, the pragmatic Midwest might predict the chances of its ultimate success.

Only time will tell if, when stripped of the Oriental mysticism that few of us are comfortable with, it will have enduring quality. No one seems to know what makes acupuncture work, but then, no one seems to know what makes aspirin work either.

As the Bamboo curtain began to lift in the four odd years since the news of acupuncture began to reach the public, the practice has not won over our health care system. No more than a dozen men are practicing acupuncture in the Kansas City area and most of them to a very limited dozen.

All of those involved in the practice of acupuncture agree that there is evidence of its effectiveness in the treatment of pain. Beyond that point there is little agreement. Some claim results are purely physiological, others, psychosomatic. Some ally it with hypnosis; others claim its success in the treatment of animals and infants obviates that possibility.

There are two distinct applications of acupuncture—anesthetic and therapeutic. Therapeutic acupuncture, use of the technique as treatment for a disorder or pain, has been in use for thousands of years. Acupuncture anesthesia was first used in 1958, and its development is a point of great pride to the People's Republic of China. It was the use of acupuncture as anesthesia that was brought to our attention so dramatically by New York Times columnist James Reston's highly pub-

licized appendectomy in 1971. Dr. E. Grey Dimond gives a clear explication of acupuncture anesthesia in Appendix C of his new book *More Than Herbs and Acupuncture.*

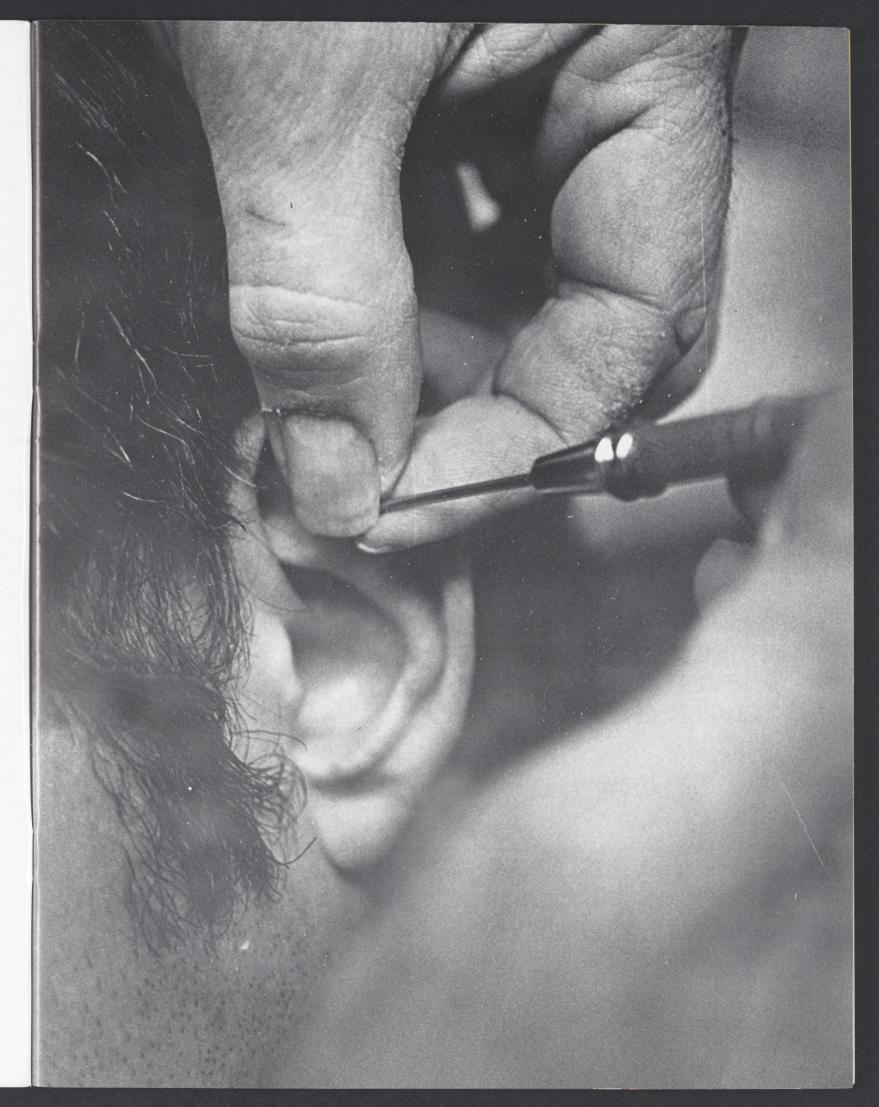
In Kansas City virtually all of the acupuncture practiced is therapeutic. The principle is based on the presence of twelve "meridians" transversing the body. Each of these meridians flows through at least one major organ carrying a universal life energy force called "ch'i." For purposes of description, Dr. James Rowland, D. O., writing in Osteopathic Physician, uses the analogy of a river. He calls ch'i "a moving wave of electrical impulses Sometimes it overflows and floods. Sometimes it's dry. Sometimes it's high. Sometimes it's dammed up, but it's still flowing a little bit." The idea is to create a balance by stimulating defined points along these meridians to regulate the flow of this life energy force with valve-like action. There are 365 acupuncture points but treatment is confined to about 50 of them.

The part of the body most often identified with acupuncture is the ear. When the French became interested in acupuncture they developed the theory that the ear resembles an embryo and is, in effect, a microcosm of the body. As a result, it is said to contain all the acupuncture points of the body and becomes an obvious avenue of treatment. Needless to say, many acupuncturists take a dim view of ear piercing!

The most visible acupuncturist in Kansas City is Richard D. Yennie, Doctor of Chiropractic. He is enthusiastic and persuasive

— evangalistic perhaps — in his conversation about the benefits of acupuncture. The oriental ambience of his office, his Fu Manchu mustachè and the impressive certificates on his walls, setting forth his credentials in oriental caligraphy, create an atmosphere of implied authenticity. Dr. Yennie became interested in acupuncture when he was acting as an interpreter at the Japanese war crime trials in Tokyo. He was injured in a judo contest and was cured by acupuncture after western medicine had failed. Yennie has been practicing acupuncture, a word he takes firm exception to, for 20 years. He sees "meridian therapy" (his preferred term) as an obvious ramification of chiropractic. The term "acupuncture" implies a need for penetrating instruments. Chiropractors are prevented by law in Missouri from using penetrating instruments, so his objection to the word is understandable. Chiropractors claim that they are able to achieve superior results with non-penetrating needles, electrotherapy and finger pressure applied to the specified acupuncture points. Under the banner of the Acupuncture Society of America, which he formed in 1972, Yennie has been holding seminars in acupuncture that have been attended by over 5,000 people.

Three years ago, David Hill, offensive tackle for the Kansas City Chiefs, went to Dr. Yennie for relief of a severe, recurring back pain. Hill had been having problems with a pinched nerve in his back since college — understandably aggravated by his chosen line of work. The relief was immediate and the problem has not recurred



"If acupuncture is surgery, every girl working in an M.D.'s office, every technician in a lab, every girl piercing ears in a department store, every tatoo artist in San Francisco and every diabetic at the kitchen table giving himself a shot of insulin is practicing surgery. Would the AMA stand for that?"

since. Inspired by the apparent success of Hill's treatment, Chiefs Moe Morman, Jerrel Wilson, Lenny Dawson, Larry Brunson, and Mike Livingston have sought out acupuncture for pain relief. While the Chiefs' organization does not officially utilize acupuncture, trainer Wayne Rudy has observed the recovery response of those who have used it on their own initiative. Rudy feels that it has indeed brought some temporary symptomatic relief, but none of the other players have shown the dramatic results that David Hill experienced.

Kansas Citian James L. Rowland, Doctor of Osteopathy, has been actively practicing acupuncture for 15 years. He is a founder of the Ryodoraku Research Institute of North America, Inc. The Ryodoraku Research Institute holds a charter in the state of Illinois to confer degrees in medical acupuncture to M.D.s, osteopaths and doctors of dental surgery.

Dr. Rowland is a large, benign, soft-spoken man with a scholarly and commited approach to his subject. He estimates that 60-90 percent of his professional time is devoted to acupuncture. He carefully describes it as an "adjunctive" procedure—used most effectively with other medical techniques. The main purpose in the establishment of the Ryodoraku Institute was to



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N. Kansas City

develop an academic discipline from which professional standards in the field of acupuncture would be drawn.



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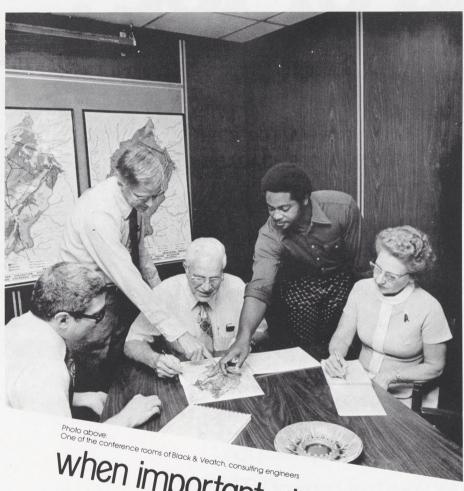
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The state of Missouri is still groping for a firm position on the regulation of acupuncture. To date the Missouri Board of Registration of the Healing Arts has limited the practice of acupuncture with instruments that penetrate the skin to medical and osteopathic doctors. Chiropractors can use only non-penetrating devices. There is a bill before legislature (HB 318) that would establish a board for the licensing and regulating of the practice. The Missouri State Medical Society is strongly opposed to the establishment of such a board outside of the jurisdiction of the extant Board of Registration of the Healing Arts. Their position is that the proposed board would be subject to the influence of non-medical practitioners. The state medical society feels that medical supervision and control is necessary for any procedure that introduces an element into the body — needle or electrical current. The alternative they suggest is the establishment of rules and regulations concerning acupuncture by the Board of Registration of the Healing Arts, limiting the practice of acupuncture to those already licensed as physicians and

In an article published in "The Digest of Chiropractic Economics" (May/June 1973),

Dr. Yennie takes exception to the classification of acupuncture as medicine or surgery. "Meridian Therapy is not medicine and it is not surgery. Don't let anyone tell you it is. Medical articles used to say so. Now, because of economics, their stories are changing . . . suddenly it is surgery and only "real" doctors can render the service. Baloney.

"If it's surgery, every girl working in an M.D.'s office, every technician in a lab, every girl piercing ears in a department store, every tatoo artist in San Francisco and every diabetic at the kitchen table giving himself a shot of insulin is practicing



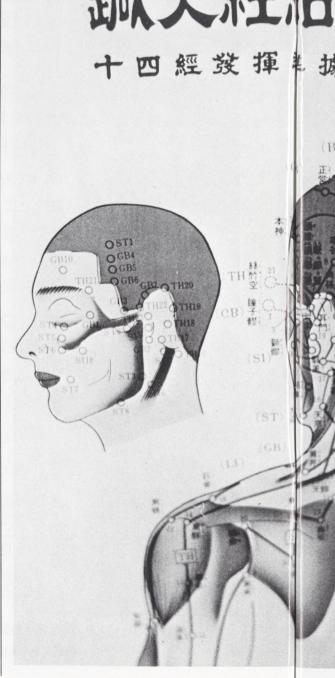
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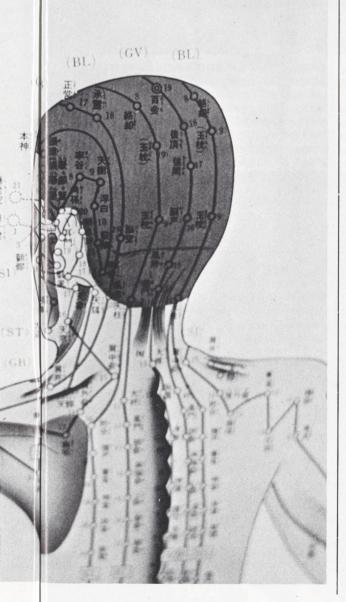
Others practicing acupuncture in the area prefer anonymity at this time because of the standards of their respective professional association. A veterinarian in south Kansas City is currently involved in a 120-hour course at the Cincinnati School of Medicine, accredited by the Veterinary College at the University of Georgia for the use of acupuncture therapy in animals. A retired osteopath in northeast Kansas City became interested in acupuncture when his wife was terminally ill in 1969. Unable to relieve her pain with conventional medication, he explored acupuncture as an alter-

native. He was able to keep her relatively comfortable until her death three years later. He is now active in a practice devoted totally to acupuncture. His most conspicuous success has been in the field of weight control by taping a silver ball, one millimeter in diameter, to an appropriate spot on the ear. By manipulating the ball 20 minutes before eating he claims appetite is dulled.

The medical doctors' approach to acupuncture is characteristically cautious. Dr. Lester Saferstein, Dr. Louis Porter and Dr. Michael Porter, anesthesiologists, have been doing some limited work in

acupuncture. The doctors felt that there was a need for the application of the technique within the framework of an ethical medical practice. Dr. Saferstein acknowledges a 50 - 75 per cent range of success in treatment for the relief of pain. He qualifies this figure as being "100 per cent subjective." In other words, dependent on the subjective observations of the patient rather than the objective measurement by accepted scientific procedure. The use of acupuncture as an anesthesia has been substantially less successful, and he expresses little confidence in it. Dr. Saferstein is careful not to discount the value of

by. S. Honma





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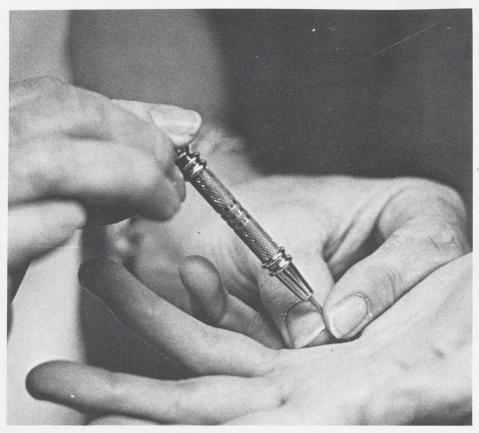
While you're visiting the Chinese Exhibition at the Nelson Gallery, you can see some of Mr. Mac's work above your head; the ceiling of the Rozelle Court. Executed in 1941, Mr. Mac accomplished the feat of making it look three centuries old.

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subjective evaluations, however. "If the patient feels better, he's better. I have no right to argue.

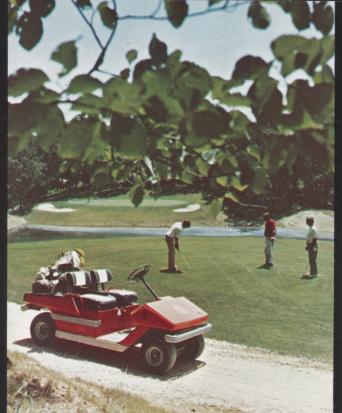
The state of Kansas is substantially more restrictive in their regulation of the practice of acupuncture than Missouri. Doctors of medicine and osteopathy are free to practice, but they are encouraged to participate in an acupuncture experimental program under the auspices of the Kansas Board of Healing Arts. Chiropractors are permitted to practice only within the framework of the experimental program and after the completion of 100 hours of instruction approved by the American Medical Association, American Osteopathic Association, American Chiropractic Association and the International Chiropractic Association.

Dr. Chien Liu, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Kansas Medical Center, is participating in the acupuncture research program established by the Kansas Legislature in 1974. While it is too early for conclusive data to have been collected, Dr. Liu believes the most effective use of acupuncture is in the field of pain control. There is enough evidence available to suggest a 50-70 percent range of effectiveness. Dr. Liu stresses the need for careful collection of objective data before the practice of acupuncture can become an effective medical tool.

Dr. Grey Dimond makes some interesting comments on the application of acupuncture in our culture. "The United States has more than its share of complaining, worrying, underused, and overstressed healthy people. I say healthy people because most of us are never free of some ache, pain, quiver or start. Most of us have a little backache, a little stomach upset, a little headache, a night of wakefulness. Living is not just one glorious burst of well being but is essentially a matter of being involved in responsibility sufficient to make us forget the sputterings of the human engine. Acupuncture has provided a safe, simple, additional, non-bottled solace for these people. I do not really object to this form of psychosomatic care, and, from observation, suspect that much of the role of acupuncture in China, now through history, has been similar.

'There is a more significant category, now still small in volume but, I believe, destined to be the larger contribution to mankind. That is acupuncture for the relief of pain, the remission of the spasm, the breaking of the pain cycle, the interruption of a 'trigger' point that has disabled the patient. The use of acupuncture in this area will lead in many directions, including the simple needling for 'wryneck,' for nerve pain after injury (whether caused by bullet, lumbar disc, auto accident, or cancer), on to electrical stimulation of major nerves and the spinal cord to make endurable the incessant terrible burning nerve pain described as causlagia.'

From the testimony of football players to medical experts, one senses that there is much promise in therapeutic benefits of acupuncture. Yet its future is uncertain. It is a tool doctors use with gingerly reservation. It remains an exotic import from the Orient, but inextricably part of China's coming to Kansas City.□





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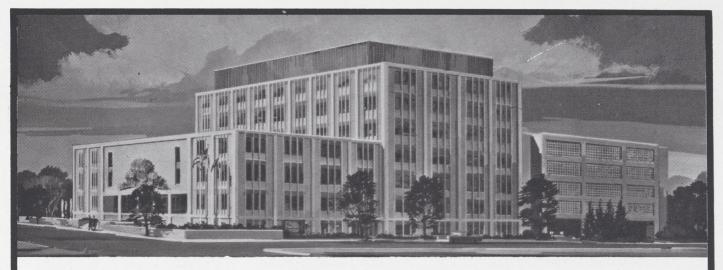
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The Glory that was China

This April Kansas Citians will glimpse a land few will ever visit, savor an era no one will ever see again, and participate in a project of great moment in the world of art, science and politics. When the Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of The People's Republic of China opens at the Nelson Art Gallery, you will be treated to a rare journey into antiquity, a fascinating picture of a land where art and riot flourished at one and the same time.

And you will time travel.

Lantian man. His is a face that will haunt your dreams. With coarse features, shaggy belicose eyebrows and unerring stare, he is the most compelling presence in the exhibition.

He represents just how great is the divide separating the sensibilities of East and West. He broods over a trove of over 600 centuries of archaeological treasure, which at every turn confound the Western idea of art. Here in the cavernous spaces of the Nelson are the commonplaces of household life, long since laid aside; gold and jade tribute to ancient emperors, wrought in strange, ambiguously didactic designs. And nowhere, nowhere is there the cult of individual personality. Scarcely one artist's name emerges from the entire survey. We are left with an anonymous collection, and the manifest presence of Lantian man — a Paleolithic being who fashioned simple tools, hunted, fished and gathered wild fruits on the plains of Lantian in Shenshi province 600,000 years ago.

His is the animate presence. The same ghostliness of breath and imagination that bestirred him to strike primitive tools from

rock, inspirted later man in his leap forward to the beginning of art and mysticism. For his presence is still felt in the bizarre food vessels connected with human sacrifice in the third century B.C., or the exotic bronze cups used for mixing wine in the ceremonies of blood sacrifices.

By the lifetime of Confucius, the edgy, bristling energy of these macabre bronze flagons had attained a spiritual dimension. Now cast with more refinement, bronzes like the exhibit's beautiful set of nine bells tuned in scale suggest the transition from animal to intellectual energies, and the refinement of court life.

It is court life most especially that recalls the glory that was China. While America was yet undiscovered and the Anglo-Saxons were establishing a foothold in England, Chinese court artisans were producing distinguished lacquer paintings, drafting the first grid map, sitting in sedan chairs, drinking tea, burning coal for fuel.

Palace intrigue fueled by paramours and soft voluptuaries built and toppled empires. The whole incredible ambience of an age of imperial decadence reaching back to the Chin and Han dynasties lives in the spirit of the dead Princesss Tou Wan. Buried in a holy jade funeral suit stitched with golden wire, fashioned from 2160 separate tablets of jade, she thought her body would live forever.

Guarding the tomb of the Princess Tou Wan are two splendid bronze leopards inlaid with silver and garnets, similar to the gorgeous beasts buried with the Egyptian Pharoah Tutankhamnun half a world away.

It is ironic that these treasures, the most

splendid to come out of China, were discovered only seven years ago during the height of China's reactionary Cultural Revolution.

In the northwest province of Shensi, where the first Chinese dynasty ruled 3,000 years ago, over one hundred thousand separate pieces from the past were unearthed during the Cultural Revolution, ironically a period when Chinese museum directors had to defend their collection from marauding bands of revolutionaries.

While terracing a new field on the hillside, a peasant from a Hunan village found a large hanging urn from the almost prehistoric Shang period. Inside it were more than three hundred finely carved jade pieces. In the best Maoist style he called a meeting of his fellow villagers; they resolved to send his find to the provincal museum.

And so it started — one of the great archaeological success stories of our time. The great boom in archaeological discoveries was unexpectedly assisted by the efforts of the Soviet Union to take advantage of China's political upheaval during the Revolutionary period when Red Guards stormed through her cities.

The Chinese, concerned at the Soviet military build-up on their borders and at the threat of a possible nuclear strike, embarked upon a massive excavating of earth works and subterranean redoubts. Factory, shop and neighborhood shelters were built in a collective effort which made the streets of Peking look like an art farm.

The people became archaeologists,



Chairman Mao announced the policy of "making the past serve the present." Peasants all over China learned to carefully set aside likely looking pottery fragments and notify the state archaeological service if they made a find.

Splendid the artifacts on show undoubtedly are, and the Chinese enjoy their beauty and design. But according to Richard Cork, British art critic, what interests the Chinese above all else is not the "cultural relics" but the people who made them and the conditions in which they lived

Consider for a moment that hallmark of the exhibition, the bronze horse from a Han tomb: careening through space, one hoof balanced for a timeless instant upon a flying swallow. The western mind admires the skill with which its unknown maker has dramatized the sensation of speed. The Chinese want to know who he was and why the subject of a swiftly running horse should be so important to the craftsman's master.

When the Barbarians attacked from the north, one Chinese archaeologist suggests, the news was conveyed along the Great Wall of China from one guardhouse to the next by beacons. But in the winter the beacons would be extinguished by snow; the swiftest horses would be



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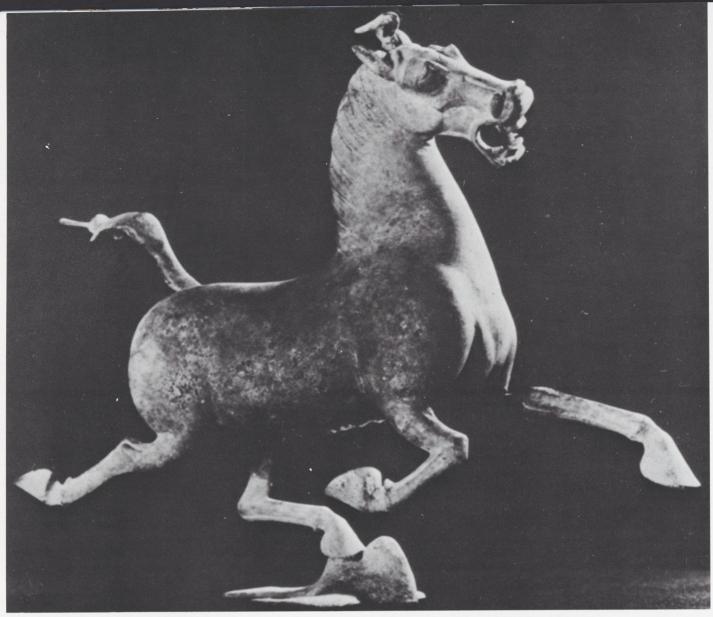
Skull and lower of Lantian man, 600,000 years old.





This incredible jade funeral suit of the Princess Tou Wan is constructed of 2160 jade tablets bound together with threads of gold wire and is dated from the late second century BC. Believing in the magical powers of jade as an elixir of life, Taoist followers adorned the shrouds of royalty with jade coverings to prevent the decay of the corpse.

This bronze leopard, richly decorated with gold and silver inlays and bejewelled with crimson gem eyes, characterizes the opulence of Western Han dynasty sculpture.



used instead to warn of the approaching danger.

If the creator of this horse, the writer speculates, had not spent a long time "observing and experiencing life, perhaps as a sentry or soldier on those frontier outposts," could he have produced such a lifelike image?

And for what purpose did the princes of imperial China go to their death surrounded by exotic tribute? The Maoist theory is that the feudal rulers of that time not only exploited the people cruelly while alive, but even "dreamt of doing so in another world."

Indeed there is a sense of proletarian place that permeates the exhibition, which cannot wholly be art without politics. When the exhibit was shown in other cities, critics claimed the demonstration of creative talent was almost always subordinate to a more factual, utilitarian purpose. No paintings have been included in the show, and so the emphasis is firmly placed on bowls, jugs, pots, vases, doorknockers, dishes, plates and toilet accessories, most of which were used in daily life rather than revered as precious collectors items.

Says Richard Cork, "The very word

This remarkable bronze figure of a flying horse balanced for one timeless moment on a swallow's wing deservedly earns its recognition as the hallmark of the great Chinese exhibition.

'beauty' probably misrepresents the Chinese attitude, which was more concerned with fitness than aesthetic merit. We look at the misty blue Sun porcelain wine vase lodged cosily inside its protective lotus bowl as an inspired conceit: how marvellous, we think, to turn something so mundane into an organic image which ap-

pears to be growing out of the leaves enfolding it. And yet the Chinese doubtless valued the lotus idea not as a high flown act of metamorphosis on the part of its designer, but as an essentially natural extension of the vase's function, carrying its wine with the same ease that petals display when they hold the thrusting heart of a flower."

And yet beauty is indeed in the eye of the beholder. To western man this fantastic assemblage of the art of an alien culture has an ineluctable fascination. It is beautiful. The exhibit's 385 artifacts, all unearthed since 1949, span almost the whole of China's cultural development. Theirs is a unique story. And as the Chinese wished, they seem to indicate the general development of history and culture in ancient China, and serve a landmark role in the promotion of understanding and friendship between the people of China and the United States.

The exhibition is grouped into thirty-four site-oriented displays. Selected objects from a given tomb will be shown together. Thus, the viewer will be able to see as much as possible what the Chinese archaeologists saw during excavations.

THE FLYING HORSE OF KANSU

Perhaps the most remarkable piece of sculpture discovered by archeologists in recent times, the Flying Horse of Kansu is the keystone of the first Western exhibition of ancient art from the People's Republic of China. It has already found a permanent place among the great art treasures of the world.

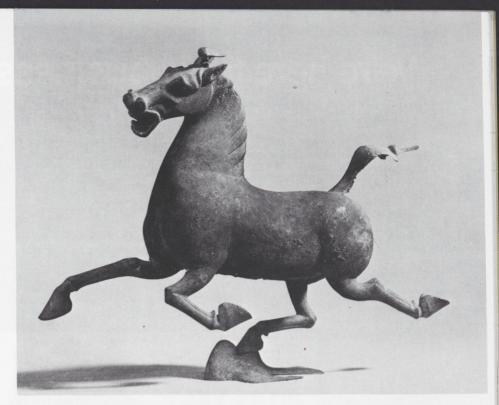
Blending poetry and art as only the Chinese could, this "celestial" horse is depicted with one hoof poised on the back of a swallow—an aerial stepping stone on its journey through the heavens.

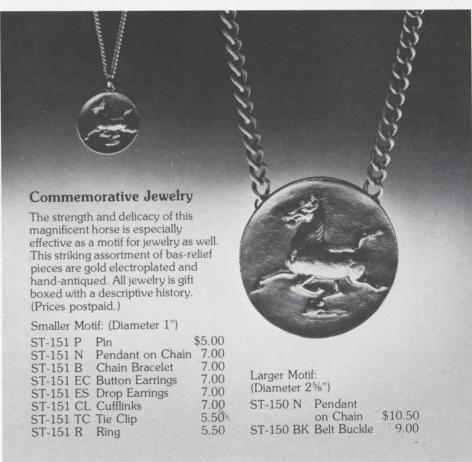
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MANUFACTURING COMPANY 1717 WASHINGTON / KANSAS CITY, MO. 64108 Born in Nanking and heir to a long line of diplomats and governmental administrators, Mrs. Stanley-Baker is an art scholar, writer, mother, and teacher. She was appointed educational services director for The Chinese Exhibition for its Kansas City

A Gallery of Treasures

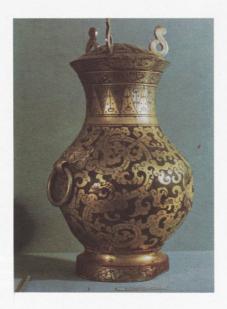
Text by Joan Stanley-Baker

Three-colored Pottery Horse
Early 8th Century A.D.
Height: 80 c.m. Length: 82.5 c.m.
Unearthed in 1971 from the tomb of Crown Prince
Yi Teh at Chienhsien, Shensi

This large horse is in yellowish umber glaze, with green saddle blanket, exquisite white and green bridle ornaments and neatly clipped mane with three tufts (a prerogative of the Imperial Family). Its trace is decorated with bright floral ornaments. The horse was found in the tomb of Prince Yih Teh in the royal necropolis outside the ancient city of Changan, capital of the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 A.D.).

Bronze Hu Wine Vessel Before 113 B.C. Heights: 59 c.m. Unearthed in the tomb of Liu Sheng at Mancheng, Hopei Province in 1968

The vessel is for serving wine and is decorated with highly stylized coiled dragons. While inlay had been practiced since the 3rd century B.C. when foil was burnished onto bronze; by the second century B.C., fire-gilding was invented, where an amalgam of gold and mercury was painted onto bronze, and heat was applied to vaporize the mercury, leaving only the gold. This handsome vessel is an example of the latter practice. An inscription at the bottom of the vessel indicates that it had once belonged to the kitchen of the king of Ch'u, an area far south of Mancheng.









Bronze Tripod Chia with the inscription "Mu Ya" 12th Century B.C. Height: 30.8 c.m. Unearthed in 1959 at Anyang, Honan

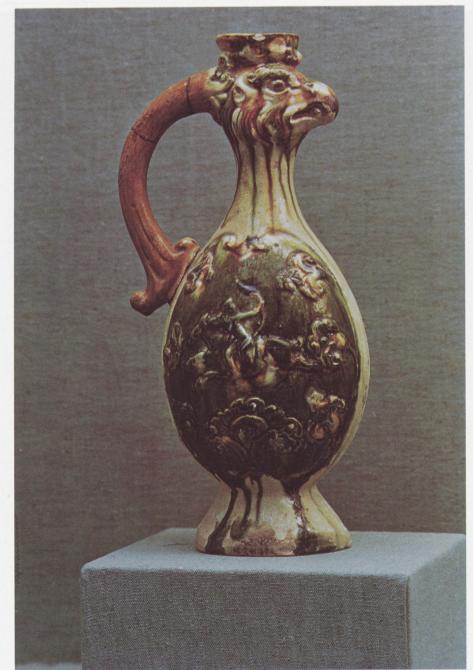
The tripod chia type of vessel was used during the Shang Dynasty (16th - 11th century B.C.) to heat wine, its three legs being placed in the embers of a fire. The wine was a fermentation of grains, probably millet, which had long been cultivated in the Yellow River basin. This vessel represents the height of artistic development in Shang bronze-casting, where a perfect union is achieved between form and decor.

Three-colored Phoenix-Head Vase 8th Century A.D. Height: 32.2 c.m. Unearthed in 1961 at Loyang, Honan Province

A typical specimen of Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 A.D.) polychrome lead-glaze ware, this tall ewer is covered with yellow, green, white, and blue glaze, and is decorated with a phoenix on one side and a mounted archer encircled with flower petals on the other. The exotic motifs reflect the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the mid-Tang era.

Bronze Chariot with Horse and Two Figurines 2nd Century A.D. Heights of Horse: 40 c.m. Heights of Chariot: 43.5 c.m. Unearthed in the tomb of an Eastern Han Governor Kansu Province

A nobleman is driving the chariot as one of a cortege of bronze figurines of warriors, chariots and some 39 bronze horses which were unearthed from the tomb of an Eastern Han (24-220 A.D.) governor of the northwestern frontiers in present-day Kansu Province. The tomb yielded over 220 pieces of cultural objects and 30,000 copper coins. The great love for horses is revealed in this parade of astonishing quality and vividness.







White Porcelain Figure of an Attendant 595 A.D. Heights: 71 c.m. Unearthed in 1959 from the tomb of Chang Sheng at Anyang in Honan Province.

This handsome statue has a greyish - white body covered with a yellowish - white glaze interspersed with black. His costume reflects the style of the late 6th century. This figurine and 191 other items accompanied a general, Chang Shen, who died in 595 A.D., to his grave, where he was buried with his wife. Other objects which provide a glimpse into Sui Dynasty life (581-618 A.D.), include pottery models of utensils, houses, stoves, wells, rotary mills and rollers, as well as a set of pottery musicians.

The porcelains unearthed fall into three main groups — the white porcelain, celadon (proto-celadon stoneware), and dark green-glaze porcelain. The use of black glaze on protruding parts of figurines for artistic emphasis was a new achievement of this period.

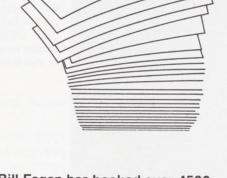
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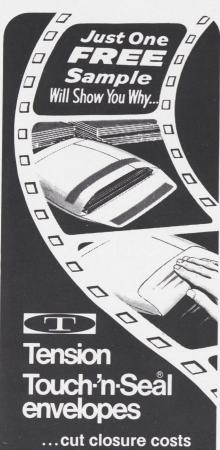
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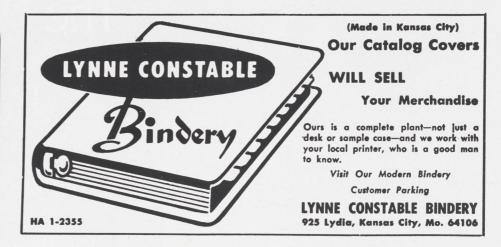
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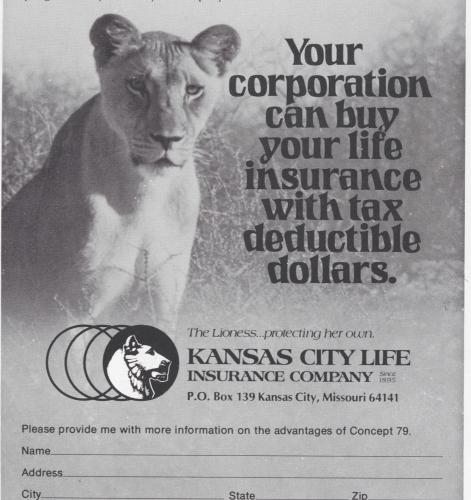
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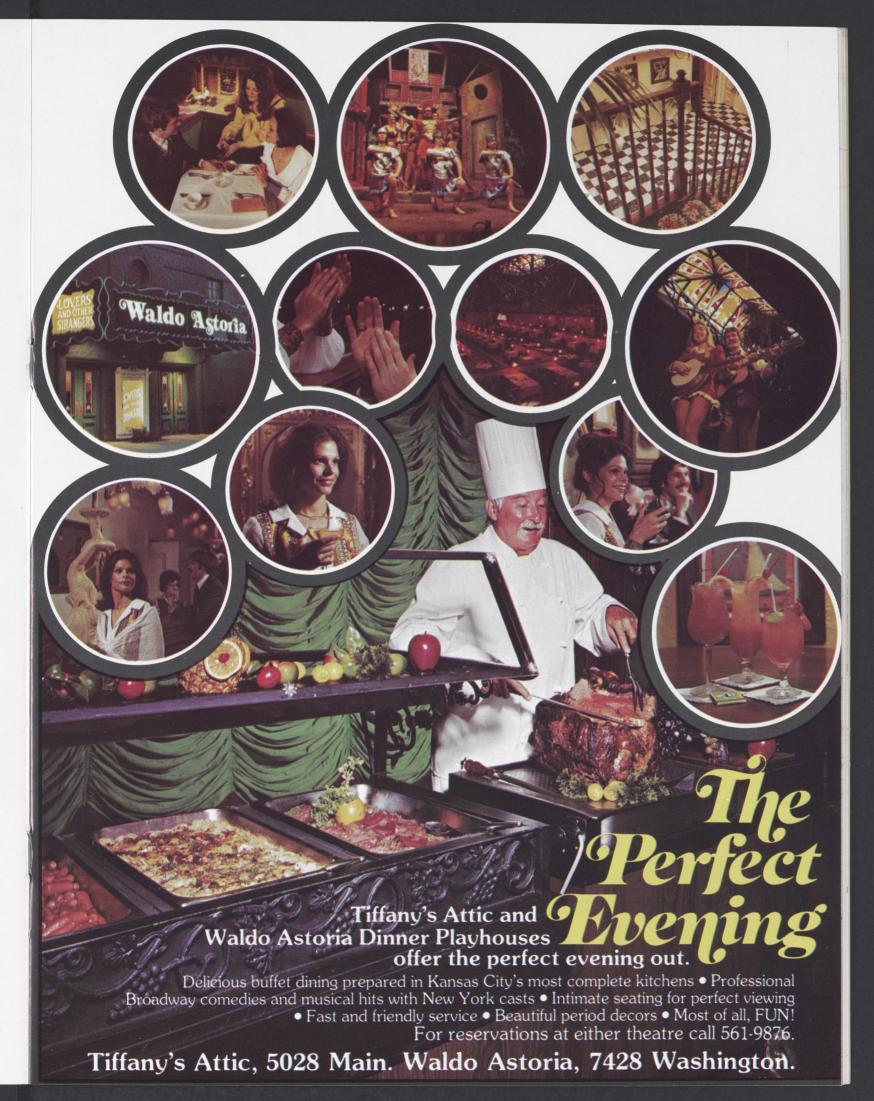
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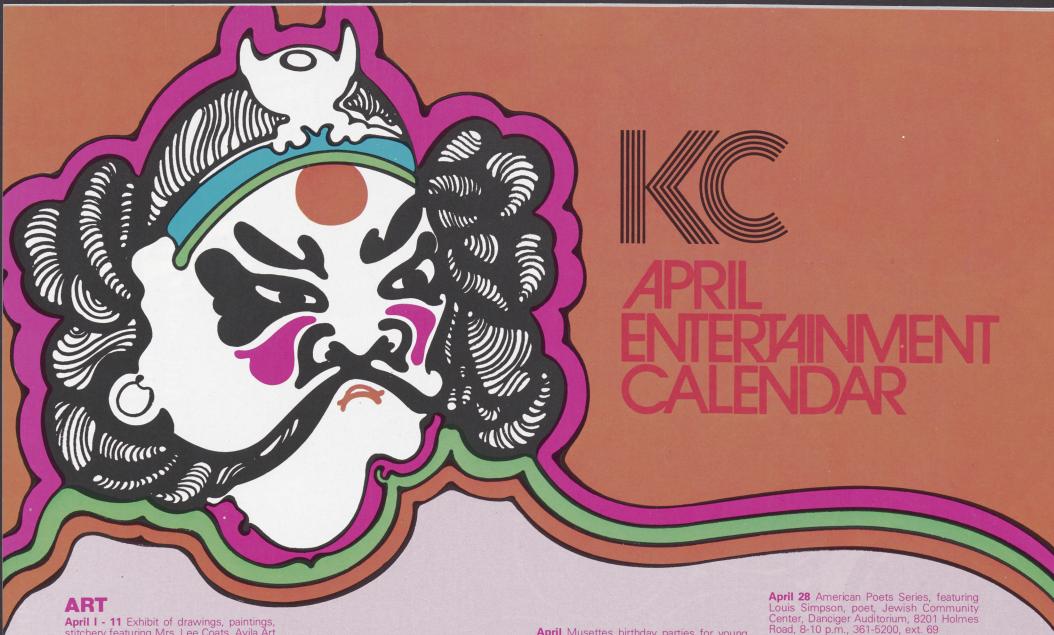




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April I - 11 Exhibit of drawings, paintings, stitchery featuring Mrs. Lee Coats, Avila Art Gallery, Ridgway Hall, Avila College, 119th and Wornall, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, free, 942-8400

April 1 - 18 Seventeenth Annual Gala - a juried exhibition of paintings, graphics, and sculpture by artists of The Greater Kansas City Art Association, Inc., all works of art for sale, Crown Center, Multimedia Forum, 25th and Grand Avenue, open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, call 888-0020 for

April 1 - 30 "Changing Scenes" featuring paintings of Daryl Lynn Murdock, Plaza Bank & Trust Co., 118 West 47th Street, Main Lobby, 756-2500

April 1 - 30 A selection of title page from books on history and science, 16th and 17th centuries, Lawrence Gallery, 901 Westport Road, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., 531-2423

April 1 - 30 Group art showing, wire mobils.

April 4 & 7 Youth concert, Shawnee Mission, Ks., School District, James Paul, conducting, 9:45 and 11:05 a.m., 842-9300

April 6 "Just Sittin' In" concert, Maurice Peress, conducting, U.M.K.C., Pierson Hall, 8 p.m., 842-9300

April 6 Festival concert featuring students of the Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese who won in earlier competition in March, Goppert Theatre, Avila College, 119th and Wornall, Adults \$1.00, Children \$.50, 4-5:30 p.m., 942-8400

April 10-12 Scarpino Bambino, Little Theatre, Alumni Hall, Park College Campus, all performances 8 p.m., individual or season tickets, call 741-2000, ext. 169 for reserva-

April 11 Concert featuring Sr. Olive Louise, soprano, Sr. de La Salle McKeon, accompanist Sr Felice Helmes readings Goppert

April Musettes birthday parties for young children, sponsored by Musettes of the Kansas City Museum, 3218 Gladstone Boulevard, features Indian, Animal, Eskimo or Tea Party, held from October through May, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, call 648-1060, Mrs. Theodore Cambert, for de-

April 1-30 Informal fashion shows, held Monday through Friday, Mondays in lobby of the Crown Center Hotel and at the International Cafe in the Crown Center Shops from noon to 1 p.m.; Tuesdays at the American Restaurant from noon to 1 p.m.; Wednesdays at the Crown Center Mini Breakfast show from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m.; Thursdays at The Meeting Place from 12:30 to 1 p.m.; Fridays at the American Restaurant from noon to 1 p.m., free

April 5-13 Homes Show, Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 421-8191

SPORTS

April 1 Kansas City Scouts vs. Los Angeles, Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m.

April 6 Kansas City Scouts vs. St. Louis, Kemper Arena, 7:05 p.m.

April 6 Stock car racing on asphalt oval, featuring late model 8 cyl. and 6 cyl. stock cars — street stock, thrill to these beautiful cars, expertly driven with split second timing and great speed, I-70 Speedway, Odessa, Mo., 30 minutes east of Kansas City, Mo., on I-70, Lexington-Mayview exit, 2 p.m., Adults \$3.00, Children 6-12 \$1.00, 229-6093

April 11 Opening Day at Royals Stadium, Kansas City Royals vs. Minnesota, 7:30 p.m., 921-8800

April 12-13 Kansas City Royals vs. Minnesota, 1:30 p.m., 921-8800

& Trust Co., 118 West 47th Street, Main Lobby, 756-2500

April 1 - 30 A selection of title specific mombooks on history and science, 16th and 17th centuries, Lawrence Gallery, 901 Westport Road, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., 531-2423

April 1 - 30 Group art showing, wire mobils, acrylic paintings, drawings and sculpture, The Hank Smith Gallery and Gift Center, 3001 Main, 753-7761

April 1 - 30 Art exhibition daily, Rockhurst College, Massman Hall, 363-4010

April 1 - 30 Featuring Kansas City's well known artist, Asterio Pascolini, with his fresh outdoor paintings, Jeanne R. Simpson Gallery of Fine Arts, Ltd. 421 Westport Road, #23A, Second Floor, 931-5429

April 3 - 30 Contemporary Gallery "a" featuring Klaus Kunscher, watercolors, and Harry Green, sculptor, opening night reception, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m., community invited, Jewish Community Center, 8201 Holmes Road, free, 361-5200, Ext. 69

April 4 - 30 Pen and Ink drawings featuring Gene Dearing, Kansas City, Mo., Public Library, Main Library, 311 East 12th, Third Floor, free, 221-1717, Ext. 65

April 9 - 20 Ethiopian Collection, exhibit and sale, collection garnered by Dale Eldred, Charlotte Crosby Kemper Gallery, 4421 Warwick, free, 561-4852

April 20 - 30 Archaeological Finds of The People's Republic of China, sponsored by State department, People's Republic of China, Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, 4525 Oak, 561-4000

April 21 - 30 Senior art student exhibit, Avila Art Gallery, Ridgway Hall, Avila College, 119th and Wornall, free, 942-8400

April 25 - 27 Spring art show sponsored by Greater Kansas City Art Association, Metcalf South Shopping Center, free, 649-2277

April 25 - 30 Graduating Seniors - Exhibit '75, selected works, class of 1975, Kemper Gallery, 4421 Warwick, 561-4852

April 26 - 30 "Objects: Mid-America, '75" featuring group show of area craftsmen, media exhibited: glass, metal, fiber, wood, enamel & ceramics, Jewish Community Center Contempory Gallery "b", 8201 Holmes Road, free, 361-5200, Ext. 69

April 27 Museum Association Coffee: Exhibit and sale of paintings, featuring local artists, a selection of paintings depicting local history, Kansas City Museum, 3218 Gladstone Boulevard, 1:30 p.m., - 3:30 p.m., free, 483-8300

CONCERTS & MUSIC

April 1-2 Subscription concert, Neville Marriner, guest conductor, Marion Gibson, oboist, Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. April 1, 7:30 p.m. April 2, 842-9300

April 3-6 Scarpino Bambino (an original adaptation of Moliere's Scapin), sponsored by Actors' Prologue Company, Park College, Little Theatre, Alumni Hall, Park College Campus, all performances 8 p.m., matinee April 6 at 2 p.m., individual or season tickets, call 741-2000, ext. 169 for reservations.

April 10-12 Scarpino Bambino, Little Theatre, Alumni Hall, Park College Campus, all performances 8 p.m., individual or season tickets, call 741-2000, ext. 169 for reservations

April 11 Concert featuring Sr. Olive Louise, soprano, Sr. de La Salle McKeon, accompanist, Sr. Felice Helmes, readings, Goppert Theatre, Avila College, 119th and Wornall, 8 p.m., free, 942-8408

April 11 Rock concert, "Lynard Skynard," Kemper Arena, 7:30 p.m.

April 12 Musical program, "Dedication to Life Through Music," Unity Village Holiday Choir, Activities Center, Unity Village, Mo., 7:30 p.m., 524-3550

April 12 Violin concert featuring Hiroko Yajima, violinist, The Multimedia Forum, Crown Center, 8:15 p.m., \$5.00

April 12 Rock concert, "Barry Manilow," Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m., 842-9300

April 14 Concert series, Robert Ward, pianist, Battenfeld Auditorium, KU Medical Center, 41st and Rainbow, 8 p.m.

April 16-18 Lollipop #3, James Paul, conducting, Plaza Theatre, 4701 Wyandotte, 9:30 and 11 a.m., 842-9300

April 20 "Pop Concert," James Paul, conducting, Johnson County Community College, College Blvd. at Quivira Road, Overland Park, Ks., 7 p.m., 888-8500, ext. 288 for reservations

April 24-27 "The Mikado" by Gilbert and Sullivan, community-wide production, Goppert Theatre, Avila College, 119th and Wornall, 8 p.m. April 24 thru 26, 2 p.m. April 27, Adults \$3.00, Students \$1.75, call 942-8408 for reservations

April 25 Cabaret concert, James Paul, conducting, Marilyn Maye, soloist, Glenwood Manor, Overland Park, Ks., 8:30 p.m.

April 26 U.M.K.C. String Quartet, Raymond B. Bragg Auditorium of the All Souls Unitarian Church, 4500 Warwick Boulevard, 8:15 p.m.

April 27-28 Park College Centennial Concerts featuring Susan Franano, soprano, Dennis Herron, music director, music by Mozart, Puccini, Tschaikovsky, Music Hall, Graham Tyler Chapel, Park College Campus, 8 p.m., free, 741-2000, ext. 152

April 29 Concert series, Norman and Inci Paige, tenor and soprano, Battenfeld Auditorium, KU Medical Center, 41st and Rainbow, 8 p.m.

April 29-30 Subscription concert, Maurice Peress, conducting, Christine Walevska, violoncellist, Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. April 29, 7:30 p.m. April 30

SPECIAL EVENTS

April 1-30 The Zoo is open every day of the year, except Christmas Day and New Year's Day, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekends from May through September, Admission is free until 11 a.m., The Kansas City Zoo, 333-7405

April 1-4 Easter Wonderland, The Country Club Plaza, for details call 753-0100, Plaza Association Office

days at the Crown Center Mini Breakfast show from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m.; Thursdays at The Meeting Place from 12:30 to 1 p.m.; Fridays at the American Restaurant from noon to 1 p.m., free

April 5-13 Homes Show, Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 421-8191

April 8 "The Ballet," demonstration and lecture by Elizabeth Hard and members of the Westport Ballet Company, Corinth Library, 8100 Mission Road, 1 p.m., 888-8500

April 9 Lecture, "Unity-Religion For A New Age," James Dillet Freeman, Director of Silent Unity, Activities Center, Unity Village, Mo., 7:30 p.m., 524-3550

April 10 Crown Center FYI Club, "Right to the Point" — how come the Chinese live so long" Acupuncture, The Meeting Place, Second Floor, Crown Center Shops, 5:30-6:30 p.m., free

April 10 "New Beginnings for Singles," series for divorced or widowed men and women, Overland Park Baptist Church, 9800 Antioch, 7:30 p.m., 888-8500

April 10-13 Sports Car Show, Metcalf South Shopping Center, free

April 10, 17, 24 Spring Poetry Workshops, Jewish Community Center, 8201 Holmes Road, \$12.00 for the 3 sessions, 7-9 p.m., 361-5200, ext. 69 for reservations

April 11 Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Symposium, Sen. George McGovern will appear, U.M.K.C., Pierson Hall, 7:30 p.m., for information or tickets call 276-2705

April 12-13 Worlds of Fun opening weekend, 10 a.m.-8 p.m., call 454-4545 for information

April 14 Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Symposium, Moshe Dayan will appear, Southwest High School auditorium, 7:30 p.m., for information or tickets call 276-2705

April 16 Lecture, "Unity-A Practical Religion," James Dillet Freeman, Director of Silent Unity, Activities Center, Unity Village, Mo., 7:30 p.m., 524-3550

April 16-19 Science Fair, Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 421-8191

April 17 "Mayan Ruins of Yucatan," lecture by Gregg Stock, Director of the Kansas City Museum, Corinth Library, 8100 Mission Road, 1 p.m., 888-8500

April 19-20 Worlds of Fun Grand Opening, 10 a.m.-8 p.m., call 454-4545 for information

April 23 Lecture, "Unity-The Religion of the Maximum Potential," James Dillet Freeman, Director of Silent Unity, Activities Center, Unity Village, Mo., 7:30 p.m., 524-3550

April 25-27 Awakening to Learn: An Education Conference, Plaza Inn, 45th and Main, sponsored by Park College-Crown Center, call 842-6182 for reservations

April 25 Lecture, "You Can If You Think You Can," Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Activities Center, Unity Village, Mo., 7:30 p.m., 524-3550

April 26-27 Worlds of Fun 4-H Club weekend, observe one of the Midwest's finest karate exhibitions in Forum amphitheatre, 10 a.m.-8 p.m., call 454-4545 for information

I-70, Lexington-Mayview exit, 2 p.m., Adults \$3.00, Children 6-12 \$1.00, 229-6093

April 11 Opening Day at Royals Stadium, Kansas City Royals vs. Minnesota, 7:30 p.m., 921-8800

April 12-13 Kansas City Royals vs. Minnesota, 1:30 p.m., 921-8800

April 13 Stock car racing on asphalt oval, I-70 Speedway, Odessa, Mo., 2 p.m., 229-6093,

see above for more information **April 14-16** Kansas City Royals vs. Oakland, 7:30 p.m., 921-8800

April 20 Stock car racing on asphalt oval, I-70 Speedway, Odessa, Mo., 2 p.m., 229-6093, see above for more information

April 25-28 Kansas City Royals vs. Chicago, 7:30 p.m. April 25 and 28, 1:30 p.m. April 26 and 27, 921-8800

April 27 Stock car racing on asphalt oval, "Springtime Twin 50's," two 50 lap features plus full show, draws drivers from throughout U.S.A., I-70 Speedway, Odessa, Mo., 2 p.m., Adults \$4.00, Children \$1.00, Reservation \$4.50, 229-6093

April 29-30 Kansas City Royals vs. California, 7:30 p.m., 921-8800

THEATER

April 1 - 30 "See How They Run," Tiffany's Attic Dinner Playhouse, 5028 Main, 6 - 10:45 p.m., \$5.00 thru \$10.50, call 561-9876 for reservations

April 1 - 30 "Don't Drink The Water," Waldo Astoria Dinner Playhouse, 7428 Washington, 6 - 10:45 p.m., \$6.00 thru \$10.00, call 561-9876 for reservations

April 5 "Sweet Charity," Park College, Hiway 9 at Parkville, Upper Commons, 8 p.m., 741-2000, ext. 253

April 6 "Black Orpheus," Rockhurst College Campus Ministry, Sedgwick Little Theater, 5225 Troost, 8 p.m., 363-4010, Ext. 250

April 7 "Showcase," some of the finest talent in town, Ralph Gaines Landmark in the Junction Room, 9 p.m., two shows nightly, no cover, no minimum, 741-3731 or 268-9053

April 14 "Showcase," some of the finest talent in town, Ralph Gaines Landmark in the Junction Room, 9 p.m., two shows nightly, no cover, no minimum, 741-3731 or 268-9053

April 21 "Showcase," some of the finest talent in town, Ralph Gaines Landmark in the Junction Room, 9 p.m., two shows nightly, no cover, no minimum, 741-3731 or 268-9053

April 25 "Williamsburg Restored Folk Songs of American History," Corinth Library, 8100 Mission Road, 7:30 p.m., 831-1550, ext. 42

April 26 "The Emigrants," Rockhurst College Social Activities Boards, Sedgwick Little Theater, 5225 Troost, 8 p.m., 363-4010, ext. 250

April 28 "Showcase," some of the finest talent in town, Ralph Gaines Landmark in the Junction Room, 9 p.m., two shows nightly, no cover, no minimum, 741-3731 or 268-9053

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SCOUTING KC

One from Column B One from Column B

Text and photographs by Susan Marie Winslow.

Chinese food is not just Chinese food.

It's Cantonese, Szechuan, Peking and Shanghaiese — primarily — with dozens of regional specialties and variations. And if that's not confusing enough, then consider this: Cantonese and Szechuan cuisines resemble each other about as much as hog jowls and mustard greens resemble a Yankee pot roast. And Peking and Shanghaiese foods are just as similar as a juicy Kansas City steak and a bowl of peppery hot Texas chili.

Chinese food is not just Chinese

Perhaps best known in America is Cantonese cuisine. This style of cooking is from the southern tropical coast of China and takes its name from the city of Canton, the home of many early Chinese emigrants to America. Cantonese cuisine is lightly cooked and seasoned and contains many tropical vegetables and seafoods.

Since 1972 and the Presidential visit to China, the Peking or Mandarin style of cooking has become more familiar to Americans. This is the cuisine of the northern wheat plains of China. It is noted for its use of wheat flour for dumplings, noodles and dim sim, and for dishes of beef and lamb served with spicy, heavy sauces.

Szechuan is a great western province of China. The cuisine of Szechuan is unique in its seasonings; almost all Szechuan food is highly spiced with

ginger, garlic, and peppers. The flavor is accordingly international.

Shanghaiese is the cuisine of China's northern Pacific coast and lower Yangtze region. Less spicy then Szechuan and Peking cuisine, Shanghaiese uses much oil and includes a great deal of fresh and saltwater fish.

In spite of regional differences, there are, of course, many similarities in the cuisines of China. Two cooking methods: flash-frying in oil and stirfrying in a Chinese "wok," or round-bottomed pan, are widely used. And many ingredients in Chinese dishes are universal. Yet the differences in the varieties of Chinese cooking are profound — and must be tasted to be appreciated. Happily, one can do that right here in Kansas City.

There are nearly twenty Chinese restaurants here, serving the varieties of Chinese as well as Polynesian food — which is somewhat similar to Cantonese. Many restaurants also serve a traditional American menu. They range from small family operations to large chain restaurants. And there are prices to fit every budget.

Perhaps the best way to sample a variety of Chinese dishes at once is to order a da yen or group dinner, considered a specialty at most Chinese restaurants. Reasonably-priced as a rule, these dinners — which are served family style — usually include appetizers, soup, a number of entrees, Chinese tea and fortune cookies.





Shrimp scampi. A universal dish rendered in Cantonese accents. Here it is served with a Dutch potato—whipped and molded into a pear complete with stem, and a grilled tomato with cheese and asparagus tips.

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Chuen Look Chang, owner and chef of Princess Garden, demonstrates the rare art of making Mandarin noodles by hand. A dough of wheat flour and water is swung, stretched and twisted until it reaches the proper strength and consistency. The dough is then beaten on a floured board until it breaks up into dozens of perfect noodles, identical in size and shape. .

One of the most interesting restaurants serving group dinners is Princess Garden, 7531 Wornall Road. This restaurant features Peking and Szechuan cuisines — and for special dinners will prepare an authentic duplication of the Mandarin state dinner served to President Nixon in Peking. Chuen Look Chang, owner and operator of the restaurant, is accomplished in the ancient art of making Mandarin noodles by hand and demonstrates this flambuoyant and difficult procedure for diners every Friday and Saturday night.

The Chinese Pearl, 3610 Noland Court, also specializes in Peking and Szechuan cuisine, and also serves the Presidential dinner. The chefs at the Chinese Pearl are originally from Pe-

Other K.C. restaurants serving Szechuan or Peking cuisine include the China International Restaurant, 9625 Metcalf; the Imperial Palace, 1215 West 103rd St., owned by Mr. Wong, whose family lineage includes imperial court chefs; the Far East Restaurant, 12909 R.S. 71 Highway; the Golden Dragon, 5308 N.E. Chouteau Trafficway; King Mando, 405 East 69 Highway; and Asia, 3609 Broadway. Asia restaurant is of particular interest since it is the only restaurant in Kansas

City serving a particular regional cuisine known as "ti-chew" — a cuisine somewhat similar to that of Szechuan. Asia is also the only local restaurant serving the cuisine of Thailand, which is less starchy than Chinese cuisine. Asia serves imported Thai beer.

Traders Vic's in Crown Center features a huge, multi-national menu of Oriental and American foods. Most meat at Trader Vic's is cooked in large Oriental barbecue ovens which are visible to diners. The decor is tastefully Polynesian, and the bar mixes a variety of Polynesian drinks.

The Kona Kai restaurants at Plaza Inn, 45th and Main, and Plaza Inn International near Kansas City International Airport, feature Chinese and Polynesian cuisine in a South Seas atmosphere: the decor is intimate and exotic. The House of Chun, 3251 Main, also features Polynesian decor and drinks, as well as Cantonese specialties such as abalone soup and sea weed soup.

Other restaurants featuring Cantonese food include the August Moon 6536 Troost; the Happy Dragon, 13811 Holmes; the House of Toy, 602 W. 48th St.; the International Cafe, Crown Center; Song's Buddha Inn,

5047 Prospect; the *Oriental Inn*, 1640 E. 63rd St.; and *Wong's Restaurant*, 9921 Sante Fe Drive, all establishments dedicated to the proposition that some Chinese treasures are meant to be eaten.

Remember, Cantonese food can be defined as bourgeois cooking, similar in spirit to French provencal food. Being a more coastal area, Cantonese food tends to have fruit and seafood incorporated to a greater extent and dishes are often a complicated amalgam of ingredients.

But no matter what restaurant you choose to dine in — or what style of Chinese cuisine you choose to dine on — you can be assured of a rewarding experience. Chinese food is not just Chinese food — it's really good food.

August Moon 6536 Troost Cantonese and American food. Open 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays - to 11 p.m. Fri. - Sat. Closed Sun.

Asia 3609 Broadway Thai and Chinese food. Open 11:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Mon. thru Fri.; 1 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Sat. Closed Sun.

China International 9625 Metcalf (Metcalf South Shopping Center) Chinese and American buffet. Open daily 11:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; noon to 9 p.m. Sun.

Chinese Pearl 3610 Noland Court Peking and Szechuan cuisine. Open daily 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Far East 12909 R.S. 71 Hiway (Grandview Plaza Shopping Center) Cantonese, Peking and American cuisine. Open daily, 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Golden Dragon 5308 N.E. Chouteau Trafficway (Antioch Center) Szechuan, Peking, Cantonese and American food. Open 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed Sun.

Happy Dragon 13811 Holmes Cantonese and American food. Open 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.; noon to 9 p.m. Sun. House of Chun 3251 Main Cantonese and American food. Open 11:30 a.m. to midnight - to 1 a.m. Fri. and Sat. Closed Sun.

House of Toy 602 W. 48th St. Cantonese and American food. Open daily 11:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Imperial Palace 1215 W. 103rd St. (Watts Mill Shopping Center) Peking and American cuisine. Open daily 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. - to 11 p.m. Fri. - Sat.: noon to 9 p.m. Sun.

International Cafe Oriental Restaurant 2450 Grand (Crown Center) Chinese and Japanese Cuisine. Open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily.

King Mando 405 E. 69 Hiway (Claycomo Plaza Shopping Center) Peking, Szechuan, Shanghaiese and Cantonese cuisine. Open 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mon. thru Sat. Closed Sun.

Kona Kai Restaurants 45th and Main, 8801 N.W. 112th St. Cantonese, Polynesian and American cuisine. Open 5 p.m. to 12:30 a.m., Mon. - Thur.; to 1 a.m. Fri. - Sat.; 4 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. Sun.

Oriental Inn 1640 E. 63rd St. (Metro Plaza Shopping Center) Chinese, Japanese and American cuisine. Open 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.; to 11 p.m. Fri-Sat. Closed Sun.

Princess Garden 7531 Wornall Peking and Szechuan cuisine. Open 11 a.m. to 10 p.m., to 11 p.m. Fri. - Sat.; 12:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sun.

Song's Buddha Inn 5047 Prospect Cantonese and American - carry-out only. Open Tues. - Sat. 4 p.m. to 2 a.m. Trader Vic's 1 Pershing Road (Crown Center) Cantonese, Polynesian, American, multi-national foods. Open 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Mon. - Sat.; 4 p.m. to 10;30 p.m. Sun.

Wong's 9921 Santa Fe Drive Cantonese and American food. Open 11 a.m. to 9:45 p.m.; 11 a.m. to 8:45 p.m.



A typical Chinese table setting with Mandarin noodle soup to whet the appetite.



Beef Imperial. A mainstay among oriental dishes, the imperial is distinguished from the plebeian by snow peas, water chestnuts, and filet mignon.



Chinese spaghetti squash. Sometimes used in lieu of rice as a bed for exotic entrees.

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The Teeth of the Dragon

War and Horses in Ancient China

"What an excellent head! I wonder who will chop it off?" So mused a Chinese emperor while gazing into a mirror. The comment was no antic aside, it was an informed assessment of fragile existence in feudal China. As it happened, he was strangled shortly afterwards.

Horses and silk were the two major goods exchanged between China and the West along the famous Silk Road throughout the reign of the Han and Tang emperors, overlords of nearly all of Central Asia.

The traffic in silk was an outreach of mercantilism and peace. But the horses were the vanguard of war. They were needed to subdue the northern nomadic tribes and to secure Central Asia for the Chinese emperor, the "Son of Heaven."

The horse with which the Chinese had been familiar since antiquity was the large-headed pony with a shaggy mane. It was a round-bodied, barrel-chested little beast sturdy and work-ready, but it paled against the storied beauty of the "dragon horses" of eastern Persia.

These were the high-spirited stallions of Arabian stock. And when the bloody campaigns of Wu Ti of the Han dynasty (141-87 BC) first brought Persian spoils to the Chinese court, the most prized tribute were the horses. Chang Chi'en envoy to Wu Ti travelled westwards in 138 BC to seek alliances against the hordes of the Hsiung-un who were harassing the northwestern regions of China. He brought back detailed information of the exotic products of the western lands — flowers, wine, and above all large, swift horses.

In 101 BC military expeditions destroyed the armies of eastern Persia and seized these horses by force.

There were no further campaigns until AD 73 when General Pan Ch'ao was sent against the marauding Hsiung-nu once again, embarking on a series of wars which ensured peace at high price for the rest of the Han dynasty.

The Han period was a time when the demand for horses was greatly increased. Moreover, the successful conduct of war gave the Chinese the means to obtain the best war horses and chargers.

The handsome procession of horses and horse drawn chariots in bronze from the late Han dynasty, Kansu province, one of the major exhibits at the Chinese display at the Nelson, bears witness to the emperors' esteem for the new western horse.

The galloping horse, so swift that its hoof just brushes the wing of a flying swallow, depicts the semi-legendary steeds of their imagination. Other horses, wrought in pottery and bronze, their proud tossing heads reined in tight, and the feet prancing impatiently, portray the coveted "warrior horses." And the stately, even imperious chariot horses portray the Chinese ideal of aristocratic prestige and privilege.

After the collapse of the Han dynasty, China was briefly reunited under the Sui father and son Dynasty. Mobilizing 3,600,000 men for forced labor, the Sui constructed the Grand Canal linking the Yellow and Yangste Rivers. The Emperor then made a solemn progress down the canal in a four-decked, 230-ft-long barge, fitted with a throne room and 120 cabins

decorated in gold and jade.

Taking umbrage at this largesse, the Chinese threw off their yoke of gold in a moment of violent anger. They found a new leader in the Emperor T'ai Tsung, founder of the new Tang Dynasty. This new glorious reign was to last 300 years, the first half of which saw the Emperors' horse guards "the teeth of the Chinese dragon" carry the empire to Samarkand in the West, to Manchuria and Korea in the North, and to Yannan and Annam in the South.

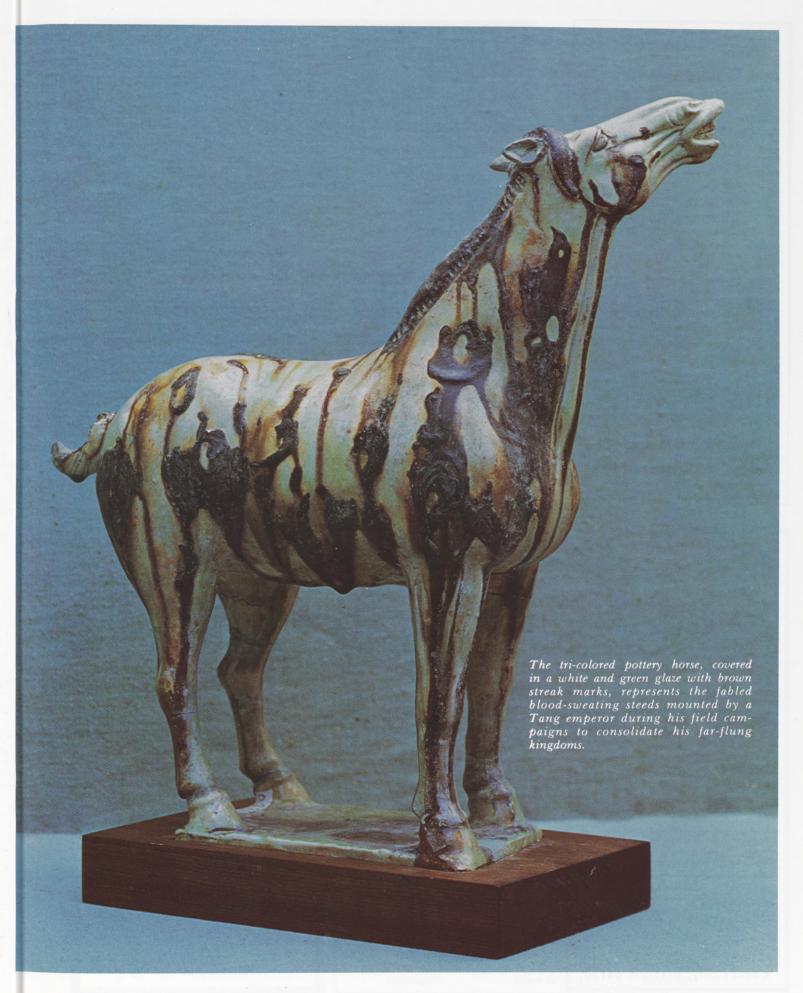
The Tang Dynasty ended in a blaze of glory, fired by gunpowder used in flame throwers in AD 919 and afterwards in bamboo bombs and grenades.

But once more, horses were essential for the defense of the far-flung empire and once more it was horses from the West which were sought and prized.

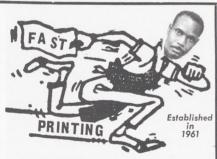
The importance of horses is underscored by the edicts of the Son of Heaven regulating their passage through particular trading posts, and restricting their ownership to certain social classes.

Now that armies no longer fight in chain mail and on horseback, the horse is still revered. What has come down to us in artistic representation and historical record is the magic of these beasts.

For, enshrined in official histories are descriptions of the six blood-sweating horses used by the emperor T'ai-tsung in the early seventh century during the campaigns by which he consolidated the control of his kingdom. There are stories, too, of his ten chargers, presented to him by supplicant Turkish tribes. These horses were chris-







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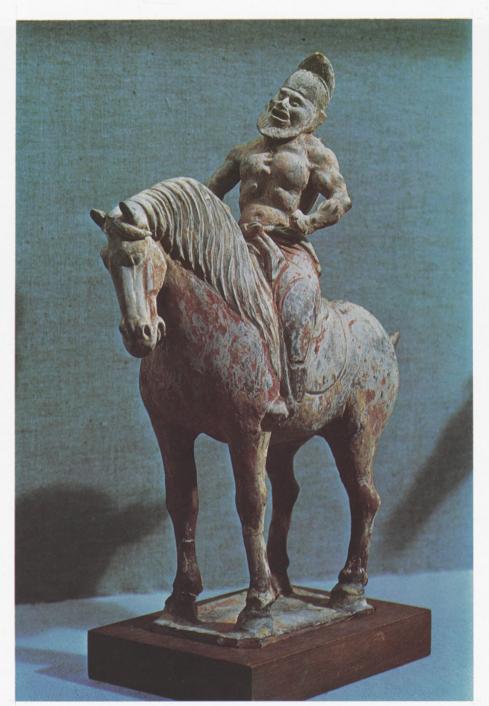
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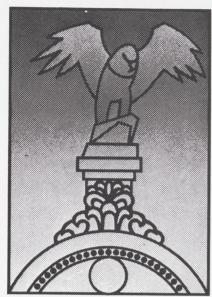
A painted pottery horseman, bearded sory typical of the life-like tomb sculpand bare-chested, fulfills the practical tures of the Tang dynasty. c.706AD function of a groom in this burial acces-

tened so appropriately that they became living metaphors like "Sunset Flying Roan" or "Running Rainbow Red."

Another six blood-sweating horses (they sweated blood because of the depredations of tiny parasites) were also presented to the pleasure-loving Emperor Hsuantsung in the mid-eighth century, when the price of one ordinary horse had reached the exorbitant level of 50 bolts of silk. By the ninth century things were worse still and a million bolts of taffeta had to be given in exchange for one thousand horses.

Yet perhaps the price was not too high if the animals were anything like Hsuantsung's fabled troop of dancing horses which, decked out in embroideries fringed with gold and silver, danced intricate patterns to the sound of music, swaying their tails to the beat.

Although these delights of Hsuantsung's court came to an abrupt end with the rebellion of AD 755, some of the glory of these horses is forever preserved in the sensuous glazed pottery of the period. Thus, for a moment, one can savor the majesty of the dragon horses of China on display as part of the Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China.



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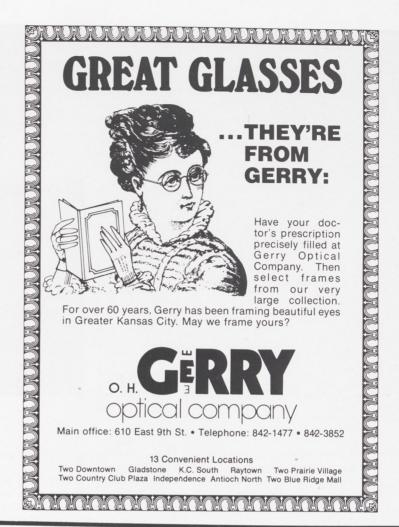
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John Wall, buyer of fine jewelry for Halls on the Plaza and at Crown Center with pi disk, a flat, annular disk, a circle with a hole in the center; Taoist symbol for Heaven. Nephrite.



The Jade Hunters

by Kathy Tretbar

Three years ago this spring, John Wall, buyer of fine jewelry for Hall's, stepped off the plane in Hong Kong suffering from that familiar traveler's syndrome: jet-lag.

Yet, he was in high spirits. He had decided to try his beginner's luck at ferreting out burial jade for Kansas City buyers. It wouldn't be easy. The government of the People's Nationalist Republic of China did not allow the export of "antique" jade. Consequently, Wall would be searching largely for jade smuggled out of Mainland China. How to find it? It certainly would not be displayed prominently in the small shops of Cat Street, or in the "C C" (Communist Chinese) Stores. After the amenities of a da yen dinner, and recovery from jet-lag, Wall contacted a Chinese buying office.

As go-betweens for non-Chinese buyers and Chinese sellers, these offices deal mainly in such products as silks and porcelains. Sleuthing for burial jade was a new adventure for the three young Chinese interpreter-guides Wall hired from the company. Each spoke one of the dialects of the three major jade-cutting centers: Canton, Shanghai, and Peking.

The logical place to begin the search seemed the Hong Kong hovels of the refugees from the Mainland. So into the hovels went John Wall (not so nattilyattired as one will encounter him at Hall's on the Plaza) accompanied by a Chinese interpreter-aide who might not know burial jade, but knew absolutely Chinese custom, wiliness, and shrewdness.

It was never obvious at first whether a family even possessed any jade. Naturally,

Wall's presence was greeted with suspicion. The Chinese wished to sell only to other Chinese. The interpreter and the refugee family would converse together at length, never hurrying, observing custom. Tea would be served. Perhaps only after the cups were removed, would the magic Chinese word for jade, "yu", meaning "jewel of heaven", be mentioned.

An old grandmother might disappear into the darkness at the rear of the hovel, reappearing with a piece of jade jewelry. Now Wall's intelligence was being tested. Did he know his jade? Could he tell real value? He was scrutinized closely.

Wall soon learned that the first piece was seldom the best. He would refuse to negotiate. In a little while — again, never hurrying — someone might disappear quietly, returning with higher quality jade, sometimes excitingly rare jade, in fact. But his excitement must not show. It is a poker game. The Chinese are masters of the art of subtle, leisurely negotiation. They adore the process. A price is asked . . . Too high. An offer is made . . . Too low. Slowly the gap narrows

As in many parts of the world where bargaining is the accepted mode, the buyer who agrees to the first price asked is considered an unworthy opponent. But if the refugee-seller finds the buyer knowledgeable and honorable, a lead may be given about a relative, a friend who might have jade to sell. Furtively, covertly, news spreads through the refugee community. Sometimes a little child slips out unnoticed during tea, returning with a relative's piece of jade for the buyer's consideration. It is a

slow, haphazard process, and some trips are more fruitful than others. Since that first trip, John Wall has returned to Hong Kong four more times. He has established crucial, confidential contacts by now, but old jade is becoming extremely scarce, and the Chinese are not unaware of the incredible appreciation in value of their jade — often the only possessions of worth they retain. To sell the old family jade is often a sad, desperate last resort of an impoverished refugee family.

About the time you read this, John Wall will be returning from his fifth jade-buying trip to Hong Kong with one addition: this time he will have stopped in Taiwan where, hopefully, cheaper labor will mean lower jade prices. By complex arrangements through the Canadian Embassy, it is also possible now for American buyers of jade to attend the Canton Fair in April of each year, but the jade available there is the "new jade" also available through outside sources. Wall has not yet felt the need to visit the Canton Fair.

Exactly what is meant by "jade" is not widely understood. Most people visualize a gem of a certain green color (hence the term "jade green") associated with China. The reality is much more complex and interesting. Mineralogically, jade is a name given massive varieties of two well-known rock-forming minerals: nephrite and jadeite. (The origin of "nephrite" is the Greek "nephros" meaning "kidney" — from the mistaken notion that jade could cure kidney stones.) Early Chinese jade, including burial jade, was nephrite, an extremely hard stone formed of long, fibrous





Burial jade butterfly; white nephrite; symbol of immortality. Often buried with dead. Taoist symbol.



Monkeys with coral peach: White nephrite. Among many Taoist symbols embodying deep-seated notion of immortality, none more widely used than the peach. Monkeys probably used because of ancient Chinese legend about a monkey who comes down from a tree and steals the peach from a sleeping maiden



Burial nephrite bracelets. Interesting variation in color due to interaction with minerals in soil.

Photo credits: Dr. Larry Tretbar

crystals closely matted together, probably mined in Chinese Turkestan. When polished, it has a characteristic soap-like patina. Pure jade is white. The dark green color associated with nephrite is due to ferrous silicate in the rock. Because burial jade has interacted with the minerals in the ground for hundreds of years, its coloration is often changed, either completely, or in splotches, to siennas, ochres, or reds.

The mining of jadeite, the other form of jade, began in Burma in the late eighteenth century. Its structure exhibits groups of small granular crystals. Jadeite is slightly harder than nephrite, and when polished, gets much glossier. The colors of jadeite are more vivid: exquisite mauve, reds, light blue, apple green, yellow, and especially, the fabulous emerald green color known as "imperial jade." Jadeite tends to be more translucent than nephrite. While nephrite deposits have been discovered in many places in the world, jadeite has been found only in Burma, and that supply is dwindling fast.

Surprisingly, jade does not necessarily increase in value with age. Other qualities are more determinant of value, particularly the color, rarity, translucence, and quality of carving. Consequently, much of the jadeite is more expensive than some extremely old nephrite pieces.

To speak of jade only in mineralogical terms would be an unspeakable injustice. For the Chinese, jade has, since ancient times, been invested with religious and mystic qualities. Called variously the "stone that captures the soul", and "the many-colored jewel of heaven" and even "angels" tears", jade has represented symbolically all that was the good. Con-

fucius said, "From all time sages have compared virtue to jade. In their eyes, the polish and brilliant hues of jade represent virtue and humanity."

Very likely its hardness was the initial basis for the mystic powers attributed to it. Perhaps Peking Man, when hitting one rock with another, began to observe that the jade was always able to crush the other rock. It could also form a sharp cutting edge making it an indispensible tool — better than any other.

Burial jade is particularly intriguing because its symbolism relates directly to Taoist mystical beliefs about immortality. Jade was placed in the mouth, ears, and nose of the corpse to keep the good spirit in and the bad spirits out. Other jade adorned the body to assure the heavenly journey. A favorite amulet placed on the tongue was a jade carving of a cicada which resembled the tongue in shape, and was considered a symbol of immortality and resurrection because it started its life underground in a larval stage and emerged as a complete insect. The butterfly, also a symbol of immortality, was often buried with the dead.

Because of its central importance in early Taoist thought, another symbolic jade form of special interest is the pi, a flat, annular disk — a circle with a hole in the center. Taoists believed the cosmic entities to be Heaven, Earth, North, South, East, and West. Each of these was given a symbolic representation in jade. The pi was the symbol for Heaven, called the "Deity Heaven." A favorite design on the pi was the dragon — the beast of Heaven. Often the design became so conventionalized that it was no longer recognizable as a dragon. The pi might best be understood as generating

the same kind of emotional response in the ancient Chinese Taoists that the cross has created in Christianity.

With the penetration of Buddhism into China, jade became associated with that belief as well. Especially well-known jade symbol is the Buddhist prayer wheel, the center of which turns separately from the rest. It is held in the hands and used during prayers much as the Rosary is used in the Christian Catholicism.

For many jade buyers the astonishing history of a piece is enough. A cicada burial amulet hanging on a chain around your neck is a subject for fascinating discussion, even though the nephrite out of which it is carved may not be nearly as valuable as a new, rare red jadeite carved into a lovely pendant. Burial jade probably is not bought as an investment. The purchaser has "been hooked" on the mystic, symbolic connotations of "the stone of heaven."

However, there is no doubt that increased consumer interest in jade is accompanied by an increase in the price tag. The question of jade as investment naturally arises. Hall's on the Plaza is giving about five times the case space to jade jewelry they did three years ago. According to Alan Hartman, a New York authority on Chinese art, "Jade values have tripled over the past two years and the prices should continue to rise due to the naturally restricted market."

Fine jadeite, especially, is increasing in value at an astounding rate. In 1958, a pair of rare jadeite vessels sold for \$3,600 at Sotheby Parke Bernet. One of the pair was recently auctioned again at SPB for \$16,500. Currently on the open market, this single piece could bring \$60,000.

Harold Tivol of Tivol Jewelers on the Plaza says there is little increase in their jade jewelry business. Tivol deals almost exclusively in fine jadeite. With the only known source of fine jadeite, Burma, running out, the enchanting mauve, red, and imperial green jadeite is becoming quite scarce. Therefore, if a buyer is looking for a good investment in jade, very fine quality jadeite would seem the best prospect. Tivol sees the current increase in interest in jade more as a fashion trend than an investment trend.

Prospective jade collectors should be aware that many materials look like jade, but aren't. Harold Tivol warns that much jade is dyed now, especially to resemble the scarce and sought-after mauve or emerald-green jadeite. Buy jade only where you have confidence in the jeweler, or, if you can, have a prospective piece examined. Tivols owns a spectroscope that can determine immediately whether a mineral is what it is claimed to be, or whether it has been dyed.

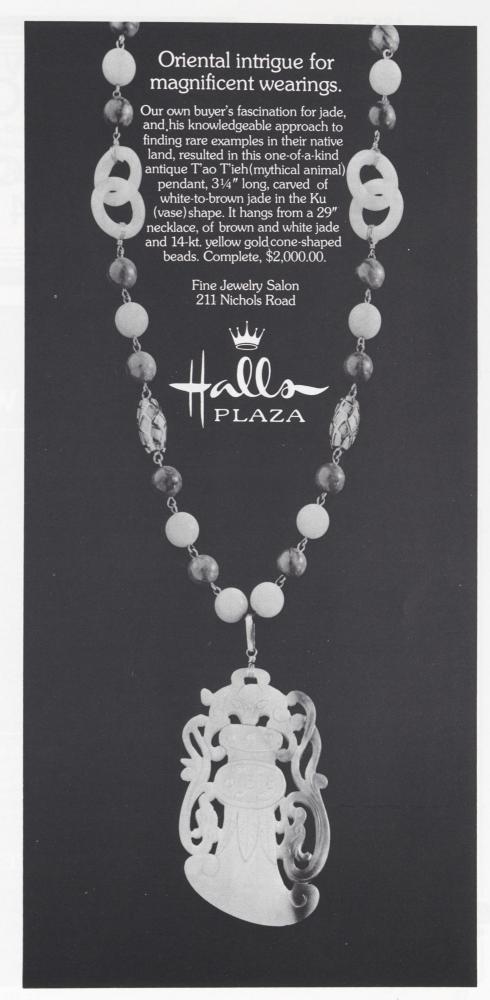
There is many a pitfall for the enthusiastic neophyte. Buying from a reputable source is the surest precaution says Darwin Neumeister, general manager of Jaccard's and a past president of the American Gem Society. And know what you're talking about. Neumeister points out that the layman often confuses the term "hardness" and "toughness." A diamond is hard; it will chip and break, whereas jade's special virtue is toughness. Jade will scratch, but will not chip.

Neumeister notes an upsurge in interest in jade at his store and attributes this to positive communication with the Chinese and political detente.

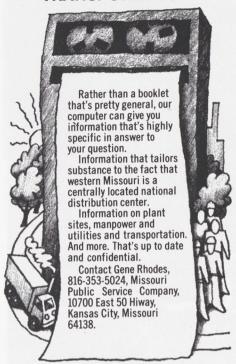
The impact of detente on jewelry purchase is also evident at Kansas City's Macy's and Stix, Baer and Fuller stores. Jade in the Stix store is purchased by a St. Louis headquarters buyer. Macy's, which describes their line as "medium-priced jade," benefits from New York buyers who travel direct to Shanghai and mainland China. Macy's notes that good politics can make good fashion, and attributes increased consumer interest in jade to fashion-conscious writing in market magazines like Women's Wear Daily.

The quality of jade can vary so that "jade" rings can be bought for fifty dollars or for fifty thousand. It is a risky buyers' market. One needs to be an informed collector. If you are tempted to plunge, start by reading Richard Gump's basic study, Jade: Stone of Heaven, and rely upon Stanley C. Nott's comprehensive reference work, Chinese Jade Throughout the Ages.

The smuggest readers must be those who collected jade years ago at reasonable prices. Many exquisite collections exist in Kansas City. To recommend purchasing jade now as an investment may be a tenuous proposal. But without doubt, collectors of long-standing can show an enviable profit if they wish to sell fine jade now.



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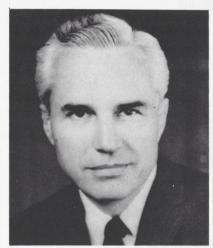
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BOOK REVIEW

A Modern-Day Marco Polo



A Modern-Day Marco Polo More Than Herbs and Acupuncture, by E. Grey Dimond, M.D., (223 pages; Norton; \$7.95).

By George Twining

When Marco Polo first viewed China, and its then capital city Hangchow, he wrote, "It is without doubt the finest and most splendid city in the world."

The western world first learned of China through Marco Polo's accounts. Men learned how Hangchow was solidly paved with stone and brick, bisected by a grand Imperial Way, and veined with canals crossed by 117 bridges. A public sanitation service kept the streets clean; 2,000 firemen equipped with fireproof clothing manned stations at intervals of 500 vards.

More important, Western man learned of the lifestyle that was distinctively Chinese. The homes of the wealthy were furnished with armchairs, the unsurpassed Chinese landscape scrolls of the Sung Dynasty sometimes covered entire walls, and rooms were decorated with vases and other antiques that were already being faked by experts in the thriving curio business

Big houses had their own baths, while for the middle class there were several hundred public bathhouses in the city, whose attendants had gone

union under the seal of the "Companions of the Fragrant Water."

Apart from the more obvious luxuries, shops sold rhinoceros hide, ornamental fish, painted fans, ingenious toys, artificial flowers, toilet paper, anti-mosquito smoke, and beauty aids like tinted nail-varnish, hair wigs, and liquid soap.

Restaurants offered hundreds of dishes, and some specialized in iced food, steamed dog or "two-legged mutton," the Chinese equivalent of roast leg of insurance salesman.

Rice wine was served in silver cups, while poverty dogged the peasant who might drown unwanted babies at birth. Hundreds of poor slept in the streets of the city, which were infested even during daylight with gangs of thieves and tricksters selling lead "gold" and paper "silk."

Today this is a description which fits the riotous little fiefdom of Hong Kong more than the sedate and immaculately manicured Peoples Republic of

Grey Dimond who, like Marco Polo before him, brings us ripe Western impressions of an exotic, mysterious country, finds in China the value of simplicity. No sooner has he crossed the border than he remarks that the littered, neon world of Hong Kong changes abruptly into miles of tidy roadsides and fields. Gone are the hands eager for a tip or an unguarded purse.

Instead, Dimond finds a uniform population humming with energy like excited bees. Through Dimond's book, we find in China socialism with a human face. It is a sometimes appealing vision, and Dimond gives the mind something to bite and chew on when he suggests that this system is not to be dismissed out of hand.

"Perhaps there is no useful lesson for Americans to learn from China," says Dimond. "In all good faith, perhaps we in the United States must accept crime and poor personal behavior as the price tag for our fundamental principle — individual liberty." Perhaps... but Dimond's rhetorical question is phrased with a certain irony. He himself belies the premise

that there is no useful lesson in the Chinese experience when he writes, "China is a quarter of humanity. She cannot be looked on as a small peripheral social laboratory, easy to ignore or isolate by a new cordon sanitaire."

Indeed, in this solemn, thoughtful book, it is the question of what we can garner from the Chinese experience that is most significant — whether it be in civil administration, medicine or education.

True, this is a book, a mixture of information and titillation, dealing in hackle-raising detail with major operations performed with no other anesthetic than the magic twirling of acupuncture needles. And here you'll find the account of the surgery patient who rises from the operating table, lifting up his little red book and proclaiming, "Long live Chairman Mao." But as the title sets forth, the book is *More Than Herbs and Acupuncture.* It is a trenchant examination of the Chinese approach to solving social problems.

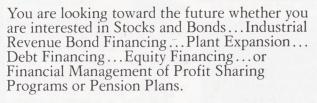
Kansas Citians who know Grey Dimond, provost for health sciences at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, know him to be tough-minded and analytical. In 1971 he was privileged to make the first of three trips to the People's Republic of China, playing a key role in developing the original medical exchanges between the United State's and China. This book, the result of those trips, is written with the crisp, authoritative assurance typical of Dimond. He believes that there is much that the rest of the world can learn from the Chinese innovations in health care systems and education. And we would do we'll to listen to this modern-day Marco Polo.

George Twining is a frequent contributor to this column.

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Return of the Native

By William Steinhardt

When I left Kansas City in April 1973 for the People's Republic of China, I thought I would be, as it is said in Exodus, "a stranger in a strange land." The feeling did not last long. Once across the small wooden Shumchun Bridge — from the border at Lo Wu on the British side to the port of entry in new China—I was to feel at home knowing there were many other bridges that would connect similarities I observed between the People's Republic and Kansas City.

These links were to include the late Kansas Citian and author Edgar Snow, underground caves, health-care delivery and art treasures. The reference to Snow is particularly appropriate and significant.

Acknowledged as the world's leading Western authority on China before his death in Switzerland in 1972, Snow was born in Kansas City in 1905 and was graduated from Westport High School in 1923. After attending the Kansas City Junior College and the University of Missouri School of Journalism, he started around the world in 1928, making the trip to Shanghai as a stowaway on a Japanese steamer where a steward would bring him food and hide him in a bathroom when time for inspection came.

His successful adventure led to living and working in China during the first Nationalist-Communist civil war as well as during part of the Second World War. In addition, he returned in 1960, 1964-65, and 1970-71.

Between the first period and the last trip, he earned the respect, confidence and personal friendship of the top leadership in the PRC government. All this was to leave a monumental impact upon the world. His Red Star Over China, written after spending four months with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in 1936, to this day remains the classic account of Chinese Communism. It not only gave the world the first detailed history of Mao and his colleagues, but it also gave an eye-opening prophesy of the then little-known movement which was to be enormously accurate.

His last trip culminated in the signal that made Richard Nixon's visit to China possible. Chairman Mao had given Snow an interview in the fall of 1970 that contained a clear message the Chinese would accept a visit by the American President. The interview was widely circulated in China and its significance heightened when Snow was invited by Mao to stand at his side during the October First celebration.

The irony of history prevented Snow from witnessing the results of his efforts; death from a long illness and interment occurred as the President was flying to China. Part of the Kansas City in Snow, however, remains in that land, on the campus of Peking University where he once taught. In specific instruction as to the disposition of his ashes, he wrote, "I love China. I should like part of me to stay there after death as it always did during life. America fostered and nourished me. I should like part of me placed by the Hudson River, before it enters the Atlantic to touch Europe and all the shores of mankind of which I felt a part, as I have known good men in almost every land."

The distinguished chronicler of the

Chinese revolution served as a journalist for leading newspapers and magazines. His 10 other books include Far Eastern Front, Red China Today: The Other Side of the River, Journey to the Beginning, and The Long Revolution. He played a key role in briefing Dr. E. Grey Dimond, provost for the health sciences at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, and Mrs. Dimond before the first of their three trips to China. Their initial journey, taken with the late fellow cardiologist Dr. Paul Dudley White and Mrs. White, made international news and brought much honor to Kansas City as it marked the first time in almost a quarter of a century that American physicians had visited China.

During their last visit, Dr. and Mrs. Dimond presented a collection of Snow's works to the PRC. The link between China and the Kansas City native was further emphasized in the exhibit displayed at the UMKC Library when the delegation of Chinese physicians visited Kansas City in the fall of 1972 during their six-city, threeweek trip through the United States.

Many of the touching and important items of that collection were contributed by Edgar's sister in Kansas City, Mrs. Claude Mackey, the former Mildred Snow, who last summer also visited the People's Republic with her husband. In March 1974 the start of a permanent collection of Snow's works was officially received at the UMKC Library, and recently the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund was established to encourage contributions for the purchase of other writings and memorabilia by the Kansas City journalist.

The next bridge I noticed that connected points of common interest between China and Kansas City was the underground caves. When the Chinese physicians visited this city, one of their stops included a tour of subsurface development en route to an inspection of the Ford Company plant in Claycomo. Their interest in inner space facilities here became more clear to me during the conversation our visiting delegation of cardiologists had May 2, 1973 in Peking's Great Hall of the People with Dr. Kuo Mo-jo, the distinguished head of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

After describing the Great Wall as being used historically for defense purposes against aggressors from the north, the octogenarian statesman candidly questioned Russian intentions, adding that times had now changed and no matter how high the Great Wall is, it cannot defend against

guided missiles.

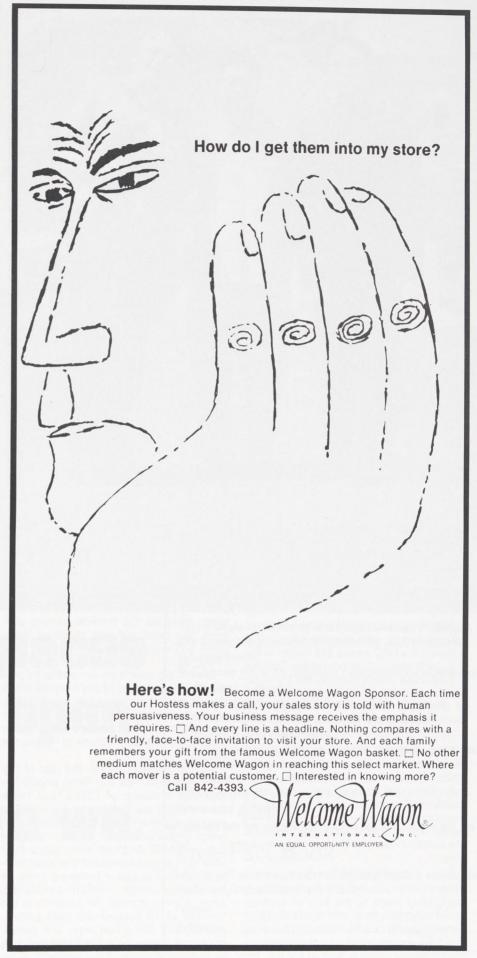
He referred to Chairman Mao urging that instead of building walls high, tunnels should be dug deep. Dr. Kuo said the Chinese in Peking were building a network of tunnels to defend themselves against wars. He invited us to see the tunnels, but the delegation had to leave the next day for Canton en route to the United States. However, Dr. and Mrs. Dimond, who were to separate from the group and remain for another two weeks, accepted the invitation

In his newly published book, More Than Herbs and Acupuncture, Dr. Dimond writes that the underground bomb shelter system is "of a dimension almost equal to the Great Wall, but its reaches can only be guessed. Digging under every city, school, factory and neighborhood represents more miles of tunnel than one can conceive." Dr. Dimond adds that the entire network had been dug by the employees and merchants of the area through their own labor during

the evenings and weekends.

The international symposium early last month in Kansas City on the development and utilization of underground space clearly demonstrated why this city is the acknowledged world leader in subsurface development and why the Chinese admired what has been accomplished here. The symposium was sponsored by the UMKC Department of Geosciences and supported by local underground industry in Greater Kansas City and the National Science Foundation. The University's department of internationally recognized experts has been working cooperatively with local industry. Already nearly 20 corporations are using underground space in the city for warehousing, freezing and manufacturing and with great savings in energy.

Another bridge that helped link thoughts of China to Kansas City is the health-care delivery system. While the two are markedly different, as the entire U.S. medical practice also contrasts sharply with that of the PRC, there were a few elements that made me ponder at least about parallels in





Joining Kansas City author William Steinhardt at the Great Wall in a view of mountains north of Peking are, from the left, Mr. Chang Chieh, photographer of the Chinese Medical Association, and Dr. Weng Yung-ching, Chief of the Editorial Board of the CMA.

the spirit of caring, if not in the actual physical implementation of care.

A principal difference between the two nations begins with the population: 800 million in the PRC versus 212 million in the U.S., with about 80 percent of the Chinese in rural areas where mechanized transportation is greatly limited. For them a system of graduated levels of medical attention works, starting with the barefoot doctor—a type of first-aid person or paramedic.

Because of the absence of any previous widespread medical system beyond the cities, this approach has worked successfully in the rural areas as well as the urban locations. Any person in a commune has a medical aid station within a radius of 440 yards, and in that quarter-mile distance, the barefoot doctor will often make house calls.

From this entry point to medical care, a patient can be assured of moving rapidly up the graded steps to the kind of sophisticated treatment he or she needs. A typical network would include commune hospitals and then, progressively, county hospitals, the municipal hospital, and, at the top, the

district hospital, which is the teaching hospital. To help prepare doctors faster and in larger numbers the medical training program has been reduced to about three years, and women comprise fifty per cent of the class.

Continuing education is constantly provided, with one-third of city hospital staffs always out in the countryside working with barefoot doctors and other aides. An overriding concern of all medical personnel is the often expressed attitude of "serve the people"

Neither Kansas City nor the rest of the U.S., of course, has the same population logistics problem of China, but there nevertheless are underserved areas. The curriculum in the UMKC Medical School — which enables a student to obtain both the B.A. and M.D. degrees in six years right after high school, instead of the usual four-year medical program following three or four years of college — calls for a student to serve a preceptorship for a month in the summer of the second year with a physician outside the urban area. The experience in underserved areas could do much to encourage some of the students to re-

turn there for practice later on.

Students chosen into Year I are those who demonstrate not only strong academic capabilities, but also strong motivation in caring for people. The School's enrollment includes about 40 percent women. The concept of increasing health manpower in dentistry, pharmacy, medicine and nursing throughout the region is reflected in the UMKC five-year \$5 million Area Health Education Center grant. As a result, affiliated hospitals, neighborhood health centers, educational institutions and professional groups not only in Kansas City, but also in 38 counties of western Missouri will be served in greater numbers and quality. Precise methods of care may differ from those in China, but the concern generated in Kansas City and the University of Missouri-Columbia for reaching more people needing care is a meaningful similarity.

Much is being written in Kansas City about the high honor accorded the area and the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum for attracting the extraordinary exhibit of the People's Republic of China. Yet a reference would be in order about the art treasures as still one more bridge that connects this city with China.

The point was dramatized to me during visits to the Ming Tombs and the Great Hall of the People. As I viewed ancient bronzes, ancient jade, sculptures, paintings, ceramics, gold and silver, and furniture, I began to appreciate to an even greater degree the extensive collections of the Gallery that represent a time span from the third millenium B.C. to the present times. The Chinese collection, the Gallery's largest among the arts of Asia, includes paintings which are recognized as one of the two or three best in the western world. The acquisitions began about 1930.

The magnificent Oriental collection at the Gallery thus provided another significant link between Kansas City and China, and this was reinforced by the two visits Dr. Laurence Sickman, director of the gallery, himself made to China. The first was from 1930 to 1935. The other was during the fall of 1973 with a group of museum curators and archeologists.

The Chinese in the Sino-U.S. Joint Communique of February 28, 1972, issued at the conclusion of the President's visit, affirmed there are essential differences between China and the United States in their social systems and foreign policies, but the two sides agreed that regardless of their social systems, countries should respect one another and seek peaceful ways of settling affairs.

For those of us from this area who were fortunate to have had the opportunity two years ago to make the trip, the bridges between China and Kansas City, despite the stated differences, connect enough elements of common interest to encourage warm hopes that more bridges of understanding and friendship would be built.



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Comes now Thomas E. Hugunin, president of LMF Corporation of Kansas City, with an independent appraisal of the outlook for an upturn in housing construction; it supports a January forecast by the Economic Research Department of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City. The Chamber's year-end survey of economic activity in the metropolitan area said, "Mid-Year 1975 should bring the beginning of a housing recovery for the area." LMF Corporation. operating in lands, material and financing, has a fiscal year 1975 which is already half completed. Reporting to LMF stockholders on half-year results. President Hugunin said, "It is our belief that we are close to, if not at, the bottom of the trough in housing activity. We see a marked improvement in the availability of mortgage money and a corresponding reduction in mortgage rates. We are not, though, anticipating an immediate upsurge in housing. The general state of the economy is obviously of concern to potential home buyers and, until this stabilizes some, the upturn in housing must be gradual. Traditionally, housing has led us out of recession periods and it is logical to assume that this pattern will again prevail."

This is the eleventh year of formal work together across state and county lines to solve metropolitan Kansas City problems and to plan for an orderly and liveable future. The Mid-America regional Council (MARC) has summarized vividly the genesis and the development of its first decade of regional cooperation in a 20-page brochure containing MARC's 1974 report and proposed 1975 budget. Two men who have been presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City and two who have been presidents of the Kansas City, Kansas, Area Chamber were early participants in what has grown into wide-ranging MARC from the Transportation Planning Commission of Greater Kansas City, Missouri, and the old Johnson-Wyandotte Regional Planning Commission on the Kansas side. Those commissions formed in 1964, were concerned with highway projects involving federal aid in urban areas with more than 50,000 population. Transportation is still a high priority problem. The Greater Kansas City Chamber has a Mass Rapid Transit Task Force at work this year considering public transportation alternatives MARC has highlighted for the metropolitan future. James W. Stephens, Missouri

Public Service Co., was chairman of the first Missouri commission organized in 1964. The two separatestate groups did not begin merger until 1966 in a meeting at Overland Park, recalled in the MARC review as "tense," in "an air of suspicion," and against "some strong historical antagonisms dating back to the Civil War." Jim Stephens was president of the Chamber in 1970-71. The Kansas commission chairman at the Overland Park meeting was Frank Corbett, Arrowhead State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas; Corbett became the 1973 president of the Kansas City, Kansas Chamber. As the regional metropolitan group progressed from "Metroplan" to "MACOG" to "MARC" and expanded its scope and effectiveness Joseph Poizner, attorney and 1969 president of the Kansas City, Kansas, Chamber, and Charles E. Curry, Home Savings Association, were active in the work. Curry is the current president of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City. In the MARC review of the decade, the epilogue includes comments on the develop-ment so far. Curry said, "The principle of regional cooperation has now been well established. It won't be dropped now."

Groudbreaking April 5 for a start on the \$4.3 million of the first flood control construction on the Little Blue River is just one of several 1975 developments in water resources management in the Greater Kansas City area. The Corps of Army Engineers has awarded three contracts for more work on the Urban Study of Water Resources for the corps, five-county Kansas City Region. President Ford has asked Congress for liberal fiscal -1976 appropriations for continuing the Little Blue River flood control and flood plain work, for acquisition of land for the Little Blue lakes projects, and for continuation of the urban study. Here are particulars of what has been started and what is in prospect: The Ideker Construction Company of Mound City, Missouri, has 870 working days, under the contract on which groundbreaking signalled a start, to make five miles of Little Blue River channel improvement between Blue Mills Road and Highway 78. The work includes construction of high flow and low flow areas, an impoundment area, and grade stabilization. President Ford's budget requests included \$2.1 million for fiscal 1976 for use in this and other flood control-flood plain management work on the Little Blue. He asked for \$2.5 million for land ac-



quisition for Longview and Blue Springs lakes, and for \$600,000 for continuaton of the urban study of water resources in fiscal-1976. In that study, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company has been given a contract to collect data on existing water supply systems in the region; the data will help determine future water needs. The study includes an investigation whether recycling treated wastewater may be necessary to augment current supplies. Under another study contract, Lawrence-Leiter and Company will identify and analyze the public agencies and governmental bodies involved in planning and management of regional water resources; the study also will analyze laws at all levels, and pending legislation, with any effect on water management planning. Finally, Public Affairs Assistance of Kansas City has been commissioned to design a public involvement program to help the Army Engineers keep the public informed of progress in the urban study.

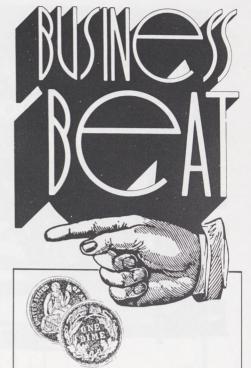


The cost of construction labor went up in Kansas City as of April 1 as a number of trades received hourly increases under three-year contracts negotiated last year. However, in some other metropolitan areas, union contracts are running out at a time when the members' desire to cope with inflation is keener perhaps than was the case when the contracts in Kansas City were negotiated. Here are some comparisons: Carpenters in the Kansas City area now receive \$10.10

per hour; carpenters in Cleveland receive \$12.42. In some other cities. carpenter's union contracts are expiring, at these wage levels: Atlanta \$8.95, Dallas \$8.41, Denver \$9.14 and Minneapolis \$9.41. Painters have gone to \$9.99 per hour in Kansas City. Painters in Cleveland receive \$11.34 under a recent increase. New contracts have to be negotiated in Atlanta, where the expiring rate is \$9.10; in Dallas, where a scale of \$8.07 prevails through April 30; and in Minneapolis where the scale has been \$9.15. Sheet metal workers in Kansas City have gone up to \$11.551/2. They receive \$11.34 in Cleveland under a contract increase, and sheet metal union contracts are expiring in Atlanta at \$9.40, in Dallas at \$8.07 and in Minneapolis at \$9.15.

The news is mostly good this spring from railroads serving Greater Kansas City-except in the case of the Rock Island. Recent reports from five of the other 11 lines show, however, a rail management concern with a crunch foreseen between existing freight rates and rising costs of operation and improvement. Here are some bits of cross section of the state of rail affairs: The Burlington Northern says it expects to be the nation's largest carrier of coal-and from its own mines—by the early 1980s. Its coal revenues increased last year by 45 per cent to about \$130 million and are expected to mount another 40 per cent this year. Burlington Northern has seven mines in operation and expects to open another seven in less than three years. The Chicago Milwaukee had 1974 net earnings equivalent to \$3.62 per share, down only slightly from \$3.67 in 1973. The Kansas Citybased Kansas City Southern Lines had a \$650,000 income for 1974 compared with a loss of \$1,594,000 in 1973. The KCS said earnings reflected a revised operating procedure, better commodity mix (including less wheat carried at a loss for other lines), faster train times and less delay from derailments. The Norfolk and Western's 1974 earnings of \$10.83 per share were up a whopping 64 per cent from 1974 and would have been higher except for the coal miners strike. Norfolk and Western is beginning construction of an \$11 million microwave system across its 14-state area. This system will reach Kansas City in 1976, giving the railroad closer links between

operating personnel and its expanding computer system. The Santa Fe Railroad's operations contributed \$76.8 million to the parent Santa Fe Industries' record high overall net income of \$120.1 million in 1974; but the Santa Fe did not have quite as profitable a year as in 1973. It was ahead of its own track records through nine months. Then carloadings fell because of automobile production cutbacks, the coal miners' strike. and the general business slowdown; and it incurred higher diesel prices and other inflated costs. As for the Rock Island, the picture was not clear as this review was written. John W. Ingram, its president, had said Rock Island might have to begin moves toward a shutdown because the governmentcreated U.S. Railway Association declined to make any part of a requested \$100 million loan to Rock Island. The USRA did grant but later withdrew approval of a \$9.1 million loan. The Rock Island had planned to use most of the money to rehabilitate main line track in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas-including 51 miles between Herington and Wichita-and for an immediate modest expansion of trackside car detection systems. It was both hiring track workers and recalling shop craftsmen, and had leased 150 new wheat-carrying hopper cars. Ingram had made Rock Island's overall objective the conversion to a 70-miles-an-hour freight line within five years. That conversion would have included extension of its Centralized Car Control on the high density Chicago-Kansas City-Fort Worth route.



The cost per square foot of nonresidential construction in Greater Kansas City went up in 1974, yes; but analysis of the F. W. Dodge Construction Reports made by the Economic Research Department of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City shows that the Kansas City increase was lower than those in Dallas-Fort Worth, Houston, Oklahoma City. Omaha, Tulsa and Wichita. Here are the 1974 cost-per-square-foot figures, arrived at by division of the number of square feet of construction into the total value: Dallas-Fort Worth \$20.27, up 20 per cent; Houston \$34.71, up 30 per cent; Kansas City \$26.05, up only 12 per cent; Oklahoma City \$25.18, up 43 per cent; Omaha \$29.08, up 51 per cent; Tulsa \$34.05, up 49 per cent; and Wichita \$23.66, up 34 per cent.



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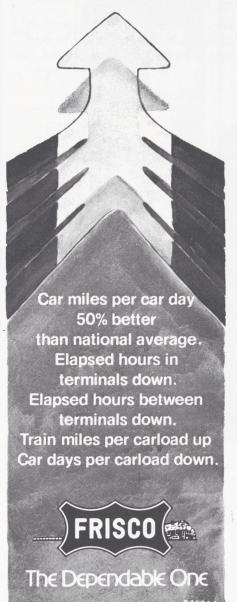
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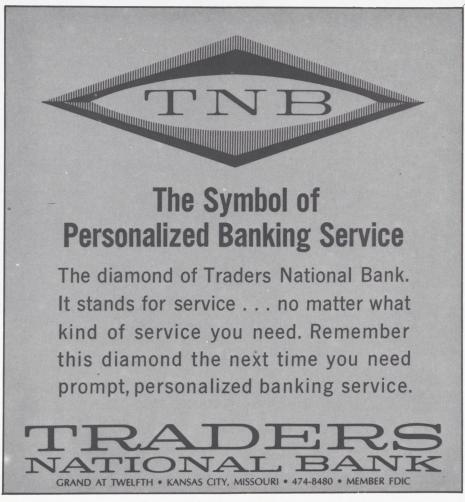
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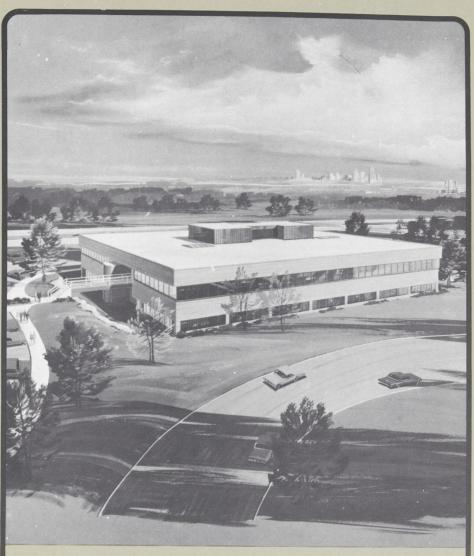
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EDITORIAL

Rx: Private Capital

This past February, THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE devoted an entire issue to the meaning of community and the maintenance of neighborhood vitality in Kansas City. One cannot overstress the importance of the individual neighborhood to the collective health of the city as a whole.

Even the most urbane citizen cares about the atmosphere of the street and district where he lives, and average city people depend almost entirely on their neighborhoods for the kind of lives they lead.

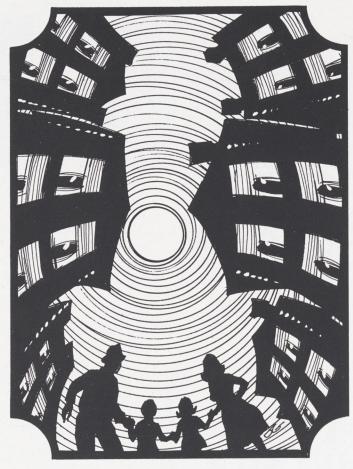
Neighborhoods are the fabric of the city. They weave webs of citizen surveillance and thus produce public safety for visitor as well as resident. They grow networks of local politics and administration and thus breed trust and social control. And especially important, they assimilate children into reasonably responsible city life.

It is with real pleasure then, that we applaud the success of the 49-63 Homes Conservation Association, a pre-emptive strike force that answers the business philosophy of "see a problem, realize a solution."

The program brings private capital supplied by businesses, foundations, and savings and loan associations to the aid of a neighborhood, bounded roughly by 49th, 63rd, Troost and Paseo, in the early stages of deterioration.

Ms. Mary Hood, president of the 49-63 Neighborhood Coalition, points out that no systematic code inspections have been made in the neighborhood east of Troost, because of the realization that homes there were in dilapidated condition and that homeowners often were less financially well off east of Troost, and less able to pay for repairs.

This cuts to the heart of the problem. No amount of code enforcement is going to cure a depressed area unless money for rehabilitation is available. Too often, in these so-called "high-risk" neighborhoods, normal loan money is not available. As a result, localities already stagnant undergo a form of investment cataclysm.



Within a short interval after they are "blacklisted" for conventional credit, there may come into the vacuum money from the shadow world of investment. With only high interest money available, the property owner is unable to make changes except for the sale of his home to exploitive purchasers

The 49-63 Homes Conservation Association has effectively solved this problem, already mustering \$53,500 of a first year goal of \$100,000 for a revolving high-risk loan fund to make money available to families who can't get loans elsewhere.

According to Mike Balmuth, Executive Director of the organization, there will now begin systematic inspections east of Troost, and for those families unable to afford regular market-rate interest loans for repairs, the special loan fund will be available. Balmuth says that an 8 per cent interest ceiling will be set on loans from that fund and that loans will be tailored to individual needs. Preliminary inspection reports show that nearly every house in the area was cited for needed repairs.

The Urban Reinvestment Task Force, set up by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is working with other cities to establish similar programs.

The first such program was started successfully in Pittsburgh in 1968. In every city, the programs work to bring private money from financial institutions and foundations into declining neighborhoods.

As of this writing, the organizations supporting the Kansas City program are: Blue Valley Federal Savings and Loan Association, Farm and Home Savings Association, Heritage Federal Savings and Loan Association, Metropolitan Savings Association, North American Savings Association, Plaza Savings, Rockhill Federal Savings and Loan Association, Safety Federal Savings and Loan Association, Sentinel Federal Savings and Loan Association, Swedish-American Savings and Loan Association, American Bank and Trust Company, Jackson County Bank, Peoples Bank of Kansas City, Commerce Bank of Kansas City, First National Bank of Kansas City, Traders National Bank, Country Club Bank, Butler Manufacturing Company Foundation, Cowden Foundation, Powell Family Foundation, Yellow Freight Company, Kansas City Star Company, Hallmark Educational Foundation, Edward F. Swinney Trust, Sutherland Lumber Company, and Massman Foundation. More are expected to join.

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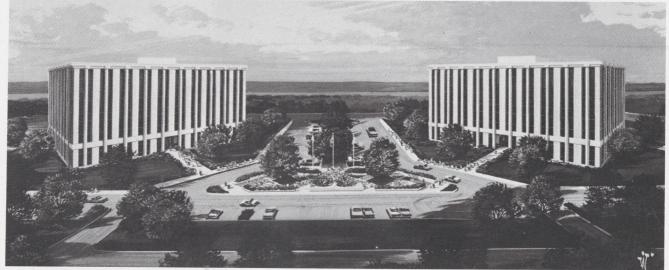
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THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE

China Comes to KC

October 10, 1975









Chairman Mao Meets President Bijedic

Steady Growth of China's Economy

Rapacious Social-Imperialism

PEKING REVIEW 此京周報

Vol. 18, No. 41 October 10, 1975

Published in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German editions

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Chairman Mao Meets President Bijedic

C HAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the morning of October 8 met with Dzemal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, his wife Razija Bijedic and other distinguished Yugoslav guests accompanying him on his visit to China.

Present at the meeting were members of President Dzemal Bijedic's party: Mara Radic, Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Committee of War Veterans and the Invalids of War; Emil Ludviger, Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade; Lazar Mojsov, Deputy-Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to China; Lt. General

Nikola Pejnovic, Assistant Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Nikola Cicanovic, Foreign Affairs Adviser to the President of the Federal Executive Council.

Chairman Mao shook hands with President Dzemal Bijedic, his wife and the other distinguished Yugoslav guests at the meeting and extended a warm welcome to them for their visit to China. Chairman Mao then had a friendly conversation with President Dzemal Bijedic in a cordial atmosphere.

Present were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Department Director of the Foreign Ministry Tang Wensheng.



President Bijedic Visits China



Chinese leaders Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping and others meet President and Madame Bijedic and the other distinguished Yugoslav guests.

ZEMAL Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Peking on October 6 for an official friendly visit to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

On behalf of Premier Chou, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was at the airport to welcome President and Madame Bijedic and the other distinguished Yugoslav guests. Also present were Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National

People's Congress Wu Teh and Tan "Long live the friendship

Chen-lin, Vice-Premier Wang Chen and several thousand people in the capital. A grand welcome ceremony took place at the airport. Singing and dancing to the accompaniment of drums and gongs, the well-wishers shouted: "Warm welcome to President and Madame Bijedic!" "Firmly support the Yugoslav people in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence!" tween the peoples of China and

President and Madame Bijedic receive a warm welcome at Peking Airport.

Yugoslavia!" other slogans.

Chinese leaders Chu Teh, Teng Hsiao-ping, Wu Teh, Tan Chen-lin and Wang Chen met President and Madame Bijedic, and the other distinguished guests the evening of their arrival.

After the meeting. Vice-Premier Teng gave a grand welcome banquet in the name of Premier Chou Enlai in the Great Hall of the People. The Vice-Premier President Bijedic spoke at the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 6 and 7.)

Renmin Ribao carried a welcome editorial the same day. It said: A profound friendship exists be-

tween the peoples of China and Yugoslavia. Our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other during the anti-fascist war and are doing likewise in their common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism at present. The current visit of President Dzemal Bijedic will help strengthen the friendship and unity between China and Yugoslavia and between the two peoples. Friendly relations and co-operation between both countries will be further developed.

"The Yugoslav people have a glorious revolutionary tradition," the editorial noted. "They have an ardent love for independence and freedom and a bitter hatred for aggression and intervention." During World War II, it added, the Yugoslav people, by their struggle, made a world-famous, indelible contribution to the victory of the people of the world in the war against fascism.

"Since liberation, the Yugoslav people have made very significant achievements in building up their economy and national defence," the editorial went on to say. "Industry and agriculture have developed steadily and the country has in the main become self-sufficient in grain. In foreign relations, the Yugoslav

Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, strengthens its unity and co-operation with countries of the third world and gives energetic support to the just struggles of the people of various countries and the liberation movements of oppressed nations; it firmly holds that all countries, big or small, are equal and that international relations should be based on the principles of equality, independence and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; and it opposes imperialist and hegemonist power politics. foreign policy adopted by the Government of Yugoslavia is playing a positive role in the cause of unity against hegemonism, a cause undertaken by the people of the world."

The editorial pointed out: "The Balkan Peninsula, which occupies a very important strategic position in Europe, has always been the scene of contention among imperialist powers. Today the sharp contention between the superpowers is threatening the independence and security of the Balkan countries. The Yugoslav people, who have always set great store by their national independence and freedom, are determined to enhance national unity and strengthen defence by the whole people; they are ready at all times to resist foreign aggression and intervention and are resolute in safeguarding state sovereignty and maintaining national independence. The Chinese Government and people admire the heroic, indomitable fighting spirit of the Yugoslav people and firmly support their just struggle."

Announcement

It has been agreed upon through consultations that Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, United States Secretary of State and Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, will visit the People's Republic of China from October 19 through October 23, 1975.

China and Bangladesh Establish Diplomatic Relations

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed in New York on October 4 by Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury.

The communique said: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh have decided to establish diplomatic relations as from 4th October, 1975 and to exchange ambassadors."

A congratulatory editorial in Renmin Ribao on October 8 said: "The people of Bangladesh have waged an arduous struggle to defend state sovereignty and national independence and to oppose aggression, penetration, exploitation and plunder by expansionism and big-power hegemonism. Changes took place in the Bangladesh political situation on August 15, 1975. The new Government of Bangladesh proclaimed a policy of non-alignment, maintenance of friendly relations with Islamic countries and non-aligned nations, support for the Arab countries' struggle against Zionism, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries, and

opposition to outside interference in the internal affairs of Bangladesh. Recently the Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan have, after friendly negotiations, decided on the establishment of diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries. come the decision. We are convinced that the existence of a Bangladesh which firmly defends state sovereignty and national independence and pursues a genuinely non-aligned policy will surely be conducive to safeguarding peace and security in the South Asian subcontinent and in Asia."

"The Chinese people," the editorial added, "firmly support the policy of neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the Bangladesh Government, firmly support the Bangladesh people's struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly support the peoples of South Asia in their struggle against hegemonism and expansionism. We hope that the countries of South Asia will be able to further shake off outside interference, and live together in peace and friendship on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty."

In conclusion, the editorial expressed the belief that friendly relations between China and Bangladesh founded on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will surely develop further.

Delegation of Scientific and Technical Association of China Visits United States

The Delegation of the Scientific and Technical Association of China led by Chou Pei-yuan, arrived in Washington on September 25 at the invitation of the Committee on Scholarly Communication of the United States with the People's Republic of China.

President Gerald R. Ford met with the delegation on September 27. Welcoming the members on their visit to the United States, he asked them to convey his best regards to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai.

On the day following the delegation's arrival in Washington, the President of the United States National Academy of Sciences Philip Handler gave a dinner in its honour.

Released Agents' Return to Taiwan Permitted

Sixty-five of the 144 U.S.-Chiang armed agents and crew members of agent-carrying vessels, recently released by Chinese judicial organs as an expression of leniency, have applied to return to Taiwan for reunion (Continued on p. 31.)

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(Excerpts)

I AM entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to host this evening's banquet. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to express our warm welcome to the friendly envoys of the Yugoslav people President and Madame Bijedic and the other distinguished guests from Yugoslavia and to extend through you our cordial greetings and high respects to the people of all nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav people, who ardently love independence and freedom, waged protracted struggles against aggression and have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Thirty years ago, the Yugoslav people, having fought valiantly for four years under the leadership of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, defeated the German and Italian fascist aggressors, liberated their motherland and made an indelible contribution to the victory of the people of the world in their war against fascism. The Yugoslav people's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle has always been admired by the Chinese people. We are convinced that today, in the face of the Yugoslav people who have stood the test of the antifascist war, any imperialism, if it dares to invade Yugoslavia, is bound to suffer a defeat even more ignominious than that suffered by old-line fascism.

In recent years, Yugoslavia has won continuous successes in her struggle to develop her national economy, strengthen national unity, practise defence by the whole people, safeguard national independence and sovereignty and combat foreign subversion. In international affairs, Yugoslavia has adhered to a policy of non-alignment, strengthened her solidarity and cooperation with the third world countries, opposed imperialism and hegemonism and supported the struggles of other peoples against aggression and plunder, thus winning the appreciation and support of the people of all countries. We Chinese people rejoice greatly at the successes of the Yugoslav people. We firmly support your just struggle and sincerely wish you continuous new successes on your road of advance.

At present, the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to the superpowers. The struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is broadening and deepening in both the political and economic spheres and winning continuous new victories. As the main force

in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the dynamic third world is making onslaughts against the old world. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution—this has become the irresistible historical trend of our age. The superpowers are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad. The days when they could do as they liked are gone for ever.

It is quite natural that the people of the European countries who have gone through two world wars should be concerned about peace and security. stern realities of today tell us that the danger of a new world war has increased rather than decreased. The superpowers are madly carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, perpetrating aggression and expansion everywhere and stepping up their contention for world hegemony. Europe is the focus of their contention. They are contending with even greater intensity throughout Southern Europe, from the Iberian to the Balkan Peninsula, as well as in other areas. The fierce contention between the superpowers is bound to lead to war. And today the most dangerous source of war is the superpower that is most zealous in preaching peace. We must heighten our vigilance and get prepared. Historical experience tells us that preparedness averts peril while unpreparedness spells grief. We are convinced that it is not the one or two superpowers but the people of all countries that determine the course of development of world history. So long as the people of all countries strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, the future of the world will be bright.

China and Yugoslavia are separated by mountains and rivers, but there is a traditional friendship between our two peoples. We have sympathized with and supported each other both in the past struggle against fascist aggression and in the present struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. Thanks to the efforts of our two sides, the relations between China and Yugoslavia have witnessed a good development in the last few years. The relations between our two countries are based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and there are broad prospects for their development. To develop the friendly relations and

co-operation between China and Yugoslavia is not only the common desire of our two peoples but also in the fundamental interest of the people of all countries President Bijedic's current visit to China is a major event in Sino-Yugoslav relations. We believe that this

visit will make a new contribution to enhancing the friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries. We wish complete success to your visit.

President Bijedic's Speech

(Excerpts)

THOUSANDS of miles that separated the peoples of our two countries were without doubt the reason why our mutual contacts were so rare in the past and why we learnt of each other but in an indirect way. However, the common struggle against foreign invaders, the revolutionary road that our peoples have traversed, the great events that have changed the world, causing the collapse of the old and creation of new societies, have brought new knowledge and opened up new roads which lead to a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement. Thus, the peoples of our two countries began to know each other better and to get closer to each other, in spite of the geographical distance, all the more so since we have in common the ideals of freedom and independence and the building of a new socialist society, in conformity with our own conditions.

This is the first visit of a Yugoslav Prime Minister to China and I am very happy indeed to have that honour. We regard this invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and our visit to your country not only as an expression of mutual feelings of friendship and respect cherished by the peoples of our two countries, but also as an expression of the aspirations and desires to make the existing friendly co-operation even more fruitful and comprehensive. Our encounters, the present one as well as those in the future that we expect also from your side, our talks and exchange of views, will constitute, I am confident, a new and significant contribution to better understanding of the conditions in which we live and work and to the further consolidation of friendly cooperation between our two countries.

I should like to point out that we have reached a significant level of co-operation, particularly in the economic field. We must, however, invest still greater efforts for maintaining the existing level of economic co-operation, but also for promoting and enriching it with new forms, making use of the enormous achievements of the economies of our two countries. Our co-operation in the field of culture, science and technology as well as in the field of sports, register ever greater successes. It resulted in the exchange of groups of technicians, numerous cultural manifestations, tours of various artistic groups in both directions, organization of various exhibitions and the exchange of sportsmen.

I am confident that the present talks will help us to get a better insight into the possibilities for expanding these forms of co-operation.

The Yugoslav peoples have admired the great Chinese revolution and efforts full of self-sacrifice, exerted by the Chinese working men in the building of their country and their better and happier future. The successes achieved by the Chinese people so far are the best guarantee that the present great tasks of transformation of your country into a powerful and highly developed economy will be realized.

The Government and peoples of Yugoslavia rejoice at the great successes achieved by the People's Republic of China in the foreign-policy sphere. As you are aware, Yugoslavia has pledged itself consistently, from the very beginning, for the right place of the People's Republic of China in the international community, and has welcomed the admission of your country to the United Nations and other international organizations.

The world is burdened today with numerous crisis spots and unsettled problems. We are witnessing the emergence of new dangers, various forms of pressures and aggression by the imperialist forces. However, in spite of that, we can look to the future with optimism, since the forces of peace and progress have grown powerfully. I should like to emphasize that the non-aligned and all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world have made a great contribution to the present positive processes. It is becoming increasingly evident that these forces cannot be bypassed in dealing with the problems that confront the international community today.

From these positions, Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned and socialist country, endeavours to contribute as much as it can to the settlement of the existing international problems. The aim of its active engagement in that direction is the stabilization of peace, strengthening of equality, independence and sovereignty of peoples and countries, and resistance to all forms of pressures, aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others. At the recently held Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Lima, we pointed out that the struggle for freedom, independence and equality as well as the struggle for the establishment of a new

international economic order constitutes the basic strategy of the non-aligned countries at the present moment.

Yugoslavia has always advocated the policy of detente and negotiation in Europe, and in the world at large. Hence its active engagement at the conference on European security and co-operation, in the conviction that conditions will be created thereby for the settlement of major international problems. We consider that further efforts should be exerted since it is indispensable to extend the process of detente to all regions and include all spheres of international activities. It was in favour of those principles that Yugoslavia pledged itself also at the mentioned conference.

We were satisfied in particular with the victory of the peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia and with the recent changes in Laos. In our opinion, the victory of the peoples of Indochina transcends the regional boundaries and has a much broader significance. We have just ended our visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. What we have seen in that friendly country clearly demonstrates that the courageous people of Viet Nam, in the same way as it has done during the liberation struggle, is now exerting enormous efforts with great enthusiasm, for the swift removal of the consequences of war devastations and for the building up of a better future. Bearing in mind the sacrifices and destructions suffered by the peoples of Indochina, it is the duty of the international community to assist in the reconstruction and development of these countries. It is also our responsibility to engage actively so that the legitimate right of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and the Republic of South Viet Nam, to membership in the United Nations be recognized.

The divided Korea constitutes a permanent threat to peace in that region. Yugoslavia supports the just aspirations of the Korean people for peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The Middle East is still a problem which, by its seriousness and the possible dangerous implications, continues to burden international relations. We welcomed the interim agreement on Sinai, in the conviction that it will lead toward a durable, comprehensive and just settlement, respecting the rights of all Arab countries, including the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

As a Mediterranean country, Yugoslavia is also concerned over the development of the situation in and around Cyprus since the crisis on that island adds up to the instability in the region as a whole. We consider that it is high time to take steps towards the final settlement of the crises in the Middle East and on Cyprus, for this is of vital importance for peace and security not only in the Mediterranean, but also in the world in general.

I fully share your opinion about the existence of real possibilities and need for further promotion of relations between two countries. I am confident that our visit will be a further concrete step in that direction.

Steady Growth of China's Economy

In sharp contrast with the capitalist world's deepening economic crisis, China's socialist economy has been steadily growing and at a comparatively high speed. This is the result of adhering to the policy of independence and self-reliance.

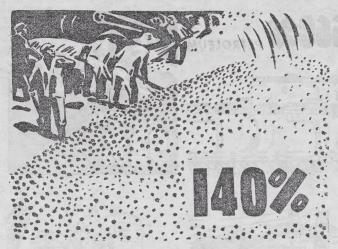
understanding of the conditions in visual manufacture and in the conditions of the conditions in the condition of the conditions in the conditions in the conditions in the co

In the 26 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, agriculture has developed very quickly, with rich harvests 13 years in a row. Total grain output in 1974 was 2.4 times that in 1949. Industry has also grown rapidly, with 195 per cent increase in total output value in the ten years between 1964 and 1974. There were big rises in output of major products during that period: steel 120 per cent, petroleum 660 per cent, coal 92 per cent, electric power 200 per cent, chemical fertilizer 350 per cent, tractors 540 per cent and cotton yarn 85.8 per cent.

The high speed development of the national economy has greatly accelerated the pace of socialist con-

struction. China has already successfully fulfilled three Five-Year Plans for the development of the national economy and will triumphantly fulfil its Fourth Five-Year Plan by the end of this year.

Financially and economically, China was controlled by the imperialist powers 26 years ago. Today, socialist New China has no external debt or foreign investment, and foreign enterprises are things of the past. While the purchasing power of money has declined in the capitalist world, China has maintained the stability of its currency, the Renminbi. The people lead a better life than before and all able-bodied adults have regular work. Bank deposits have increased yearly



INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF GRAIN IN 1974 OVER 1949

in both city and countryside, with a 12.5 per cent rise in 1974 over the previous year.

As a whole, the economy is vigorous and thriving.

The rapid and steady economic growth in the past quarter of a century is due to the fact that the working class and other working people in China have adhered to the policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

Agriculture put in first place. Agriculture is the foundation and China has given it first place in developing the national economy. The state makes large allocations every year for agricultural production which has developed at a fast pace in the past two decades and more. Annual grain output is over 250 million tons and the output of major industrial crops have gone up from several times to over a dozen times in the same period, thus providing sufficient grain, raw materials, labour force, funds and a growing market for the development of light and heavy industry.

On the basis of the steady development of agriculture, light industry has also grown at a high speed. Output of major light industrial products has moved ahead several and even dozens of times in the past 26 years, and varieties, designs and patterns have kept on multiplying. Light industry plays an important role in catering to the needs of the people in their daily lives and in promoting market prosperity. As it requires less capital investment and yields quicker results, light industry provides funds more rapidly for the development of agriculture and heavy industry. About a quarter of China's total investment funds today comes from light industry.

Meanwhile, planned development of heavy industry provides increasing quantities of equipment and other means of production for developing agriculture,

light industry, communications and transport, and heavy industry itself.

Agricultural development has laid a solid foundation for promoting the growth of industry and the national economy as a whole, enabling them to develop at faster rates.

Wide and stable domestic market. A reason why China has been able to achieve steady and rapid economic growth is that it has a wide and stable domestic market. The socialist domestic market has great potentiality and is absorbing more and more heavy and light industrial products. Therefore it has provided great possibilities for the high speed development of the national economy. The country has developed its economy in a planned way according to the needs of construction and the people's livelihood; it arranges the market according to plan on the basis of rising production and purchasing power. In the last quarter of a century, the supply of commodities has kept up with the people's purchasing power while production and consumption have remained balanced. There is neither overproduction nor slump in China.

With an eye to promoting production and improving the people's standards of living, the state arranges the market in a unified way and enforces rigid price control to keep prices stable. To speed farm production, consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, the state has on many occasions raised the purchasing price of agricultural and side-line products and reduced the selling price of the means of agricultural production as well as prices of industrial products like medicines and stationery. This has greatly narrowed the irrational "scissors" difference left over from the old society between prices for industrial and farm products. The present purchasing price of agricultural and sideline products is double that of 1950, while the selling price of the means of agricultural production, such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides and diesel oil, is onethird to two-thirds less than that of 1950. Simultaneous with the raising of the grain purchasing price, the selling price has been kept stable. The "scissors" difference between the prices of industrial and farm products has been narrowed 45 per cent as compared with 1950. Peasants now get a great deal more industrial products for the same amount of farm products.

To ensure that domestic market prices are not influenced by price fluctuations on the international market, China has persisted in differentiating prices in domestic and foreign trade. She has cut the links between prices on the domestic and foreign markets by fixing different prices for each. Her independent and rational price adjustment has played a positive role in promoting industrial and farm production, improving the people's livelihood, narrowing the differences between workers and peasants and between town and

INCREASE IN
OUTPUT OF MAJOR
INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTS IN
1974 OVER 1964















countryside, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, and strengthening unity among the different nationalities

Planned and proportionate development. In developing the national economy, China aims to meet the growing needs of economic construction and the people's livelihood. From the central down to the basic level and from town to countryside, every production unit works according to a unified state plan calling for what products to be produced and the amount of production. Meanwhile, labour power and the means of production are distributed among the various branches of the national economy in a planned way and the distribution of the means of livelihood is controlled by the state. Planned and proportionate development of the economy in socialist New China has replaced capitalist free competition and anarchy. This has freed the country from economic crisis, an incurable disease of the capitalist system, and enabled it to use its manpower, materials and funds rationally.

Simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises. China has adhered to the principle of building big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously in the course of industrial development. This enables full use of local labour forces, funds and scattered resources, and leads to a rational distribution of the productive forces. Therefore, many factories are located close to where their raw materials are produced and their products consumed, which is beneficial to the integration of industry and agriculture. With

the distribution of large, medium-sized and small industries all over the country, a solid socialist industrial base has been built. Today, every province, municipality and autonomous region has its own heavy industry and light industry, and most counties and a number of people's communes and production brigades have built their own small-scale industry. Many big and medium-sized cities have set up a great number of neighbour-hood factories and workshops. This has evened out the distribution of industry, raised the rate of self-sufficiency in the supply of industrial products in various parts of the country and increased the speed of industrial development, thereby playing an important part in helping agriculture.

Fully exploiting domestic resources. An important factor in China's steady economic growth is the full use of domestic resources to expand production of raw materials. China is a socialist country. Therefore, it can never plunder the resources of other countries as is done by the imperialist and social-imperialist powers, nor can it depend on importing raw materials for the development of its economy; it can only use its own resources and expand production of raw materials by relying on its own efforts. Since the founding of the People's Republic, geological surveying has been carried out on a large scale and deposits of more than 100 kinds of minerals have been found. This provides a solid material basis for the production of raw materials.

China has explored its deposits and developed the petroleum industry at a high speed. With the opening of the Taching, Shengli and Takang Oilfields, an average yearly increase of over 20 per cent has been registered by the industry since 1960. To accelerate the building of the metallurgical industry, great efforts have been made to open up mines and set up many big and medium-sized non-ferrous metal and iron-ore bases. Today, the basic minerals needed by the metallurgical industry are all self-supplied. The masses have been mobilized to locate deposits and open up mines in nine provinces south of the Yangtze River. As a result, a large number of new mines have been set up. The growth of agriculture and the metallurgical,

coal and petrochemical industries has also provided a vaster source of raw materials for the light industry.

China has built a solid foundation for its economic development by expanding raw materials self-reliantly, opening up new raw material sources, and building raw material producing bases according to plan. While the capitalist world grapples with fuel and raw material crises and declining production, China's national economy continues to advance in an all-round way and at a comparatively high speed.

Speeding Up Industrial Development

News of the speeding up of industrial development keeps pouring in from all corners of China as the nation celebrated the 26th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Following are three examples.

Building a New Project at High Speed

LOCATED on the beach of Shanghai's Chinshan County, a big, modern petrochemical complex producing various synthetic fibres from petroleum is being speedily built.

Construction of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Works started early last year. In a year and a half, eight of its ten plants (six main ones and four auxiliary ones) were in the main completed. Also finished were such off-site projects as a coastal oil terminal, railway sub-lines, effluent pipelines, a bridge over the Whangpoo River plus blocks of flats, a hospital, shops, schools and other such facilities. The first of the chemical works' 18 sets of equipment will soon be put into commission.

Masses Have Strength

How to build this big, modern project with greater, faster, better and more economical results? The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has put the stress on the mass movement, fully utilizing the city's original industrial base and

mobilizing all trades and professions into a big socialist co-operation.

Because the project was to be on the sea coast, land had to be wrested from sea in winter before the spring tides. Carrying their tools, tens of thousands of peasants braved piercing wintry winds to complete 1.2 million cubic metres of earthwork in building an 8.5kilometre-long dyke in only 32 days. After the building of different plants and auxiliary works started, 50,000 people from different trades and professions converged on the work-site to complete them one after another at a speedy tempo. According to the conventional way of doing things, it should have taken a year to complete the oxygen-producing workshop. But they spent only 134 days to finish it and put it into operation. In the past, at least half a year was needed to erect a spinning workshop for an acrylic fibre plant covering a total floorspace of 34,000 square metres. Now they completed it in one and a half months only.

A great number of factories in Shanghai and other parts of the country have given enthusiastic support to the building of this petrochemical works. In Shanghai alone, more than 500 factories have made equipment and supplied materials for the Chinshan project, among them are big ones with ten thousand workers, small neighbourhood-run ones as well as those run by rural communes and production brigades.

The builders pay great attention to quality. Take the welding of steel tanks for instance. All 33 big and small tanks are used to store various liquefied gases. The highest is as tall as a five- or six-storey building, with 66 arch-shaped high-intensity steel plates welded together. Demands set for the welding seam were very

strict. The Shanghai No. 2 Welding Factory which has a little more than 200 workers was responsible for this biggest tank. Thirty-six workers were selected to do the job, among them were six veterans and 30 young workers under 30, and half of the latter were women. To weld every seam well, they worked hard to master the technique. None grumbled, although holes were burnt in their clothes and their hands were blistered. Sometimes they had to work overhead for a stretch. They brought their rations with them and left their posts only after they had finished their work. After six months of hard work, they finished the job which was up to the required standard.

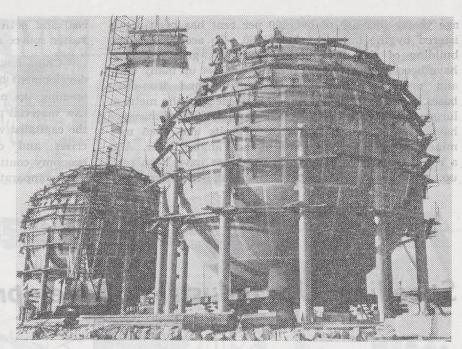
Masses Have Wisdom

To build this modern enterprise, it is necessary to mobilize the masses as well as bring into full play the role of

the engineers and technicians. The experience in building this chemical works shows that so long as the engineers and technicians integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and modestly listen to the latters' opinions, they can link theory with practice better in solving problems.

More than 300 pieces of equipment for the Chinshan project fell into the category of big ones. The heaviest weighed over 200 tons, the longest measured 60 metres and the thickest had a diameter exceeding six metres. To transport these huge pieces to the work-site required rebuilding highway bridges, special docks and heightening seven bridges on the inland rivers. How was this to be done? The leading department convened dozens of forums, asking transport workers to turn their resourcefulness to good account. Raftsmen suggested transporting by timber rafts, which gained the support of the leadership. More than 150 workers sketched 50 types of rafts within several days and finally designed several new types after analysis and comparison. These rafts carried the huge pieces to the work-site on time and in good condition.

The project needed a coastal oil terminal able to handle 10,000-ton vessels. At the beginning, there were those who thought no dock could be built there because of the strong wind and waves and the big differences in the ebb and flow of the tide. Carrying out an onthe-spot investigation for three months, the technicians responsible for surveying and designing visited local peasants and fishermen for suggestions. Then, together with the fishermen and dock workers, they investigated from aboard a boat for 12 days round the clock during the typhoon season to gain first-hand knowledge of the



Welding a steel tank.

natural conditions of the sea area around and the law governing the changes in local hydrology and meteorology. They finally concluded that a deep-water dock could be built there. It was completed in a little more than a year, and a year ahead of schedule at that.

Some of the equipment for the general petrochemical works was imported. The workers said: "We can import some advanced technical equipment from abroad, but we must rely on our own efforts to build socialism." For instance, the seven-storey-high frame for the ethylene cracker is made up of over 800 steel beams that had to be screwed together with more than 20,000 joints, and allowed for a maximum error in perpendicularity of no more than one centimetre from top to bottom. Foreign technical manuals stipulate that the work should be done on scaffolding by assembling the steel beams upwards one by one, and the job takes six months. Drawing on their own rich experience, the Chinese builders adopted a method of screwing the steel beams on the ground into pieces and integral lifting, thus saving much time and ensuring safe operation. The entire job was completed in two months. Examination has shown the error to be scarcely half of the prescribed maximum.

Strong Leadership

The larger the scale of the mass movement is, the stronger the leadership should be.

The project embraced 46 items and over 100 units took part in planning, designing and actual work. People came from all over the country to work under the

unified command of the engineering headquarters, which organized them to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works and helped them raise their enthusiasm so as to accelerate the tempo of socialist construction. At the same time, it encouraged all participants to display the communist spirit of considering the interests of the whole and to overcome selfish departmentalism. Thus the collective strength and wisdom of tens of thousands of builders have been brought into full play and the petrochemical works is being built at high speed and with quality guaranteed.

Tapping the Potential of Existing Enterprises

FOR an old industrial city to develop, should it rely mainly on building new plants or transforming the existing enterprises? The experience of Tientsin, a major industrial city in north China, proves that while it is necessary to build a number of key enterprises, an important method of developing industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results is to rely on the strength of the masses, vigorously go in for technical innovations, transform equipment and tap the production potential.

Thanks to the transformation of old enterprises and construction of new ones in the 26 years since

Workers and technicians in the Tientsin No. 1 Bicycle Plant discussing technical innovations.

liberation, Tientsin's gross industrial output is now 26 times that of 1949.

Fundamental Changes in Old Enterprises

In semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China, industrial output value of imperialist and bureaucratcapitalist enterprises in Tientsin accounted for over 60 per cent of its total. Important industrial branches such as electric power, water supply and iron and steel were completely controlled by foreign monopoly capital. Tientsin had no machine-building industry and more than 90 per cent of the factories produced consumer goods. Many factories processed and assembled parts and semi-finished goods imported from abroad. Consequently, the city's industry depended heavily on foreign raw materials, equipment and technology.

Tientsin began transforming its semi-colonial industrial enterprises after liberation in 1949. It confiscated the imperialist and bureaucrat-capitalist enterprises and turned them into state enterprises, and carried out the socialist transformation of private enterprises and gradually made them state enterprises.

The transformation of semi-colonial enterprises went ahead along with the deepening of the socialist revolution. If the old, simple production equipment left from the old society in an existing enterprise could still be used, partial renovation was made to raise its efficiency. Lot by lot, outdated equipment which could not be renovated was gradually replaced every year. Such transformation in the last two decades or so has brought about fundamental changes in the old enterprises. The phenomenon of dilapidated industry before liberation has gone for ever in Tientsin.

Before liberation the city's iron and steel industry produced only one kind of steel and a dozen varieties of rolled steel. Since liberation Tientsin has built new steel plants, renovated old ones, added new open-hearth furnaces and converters and transformed old equipment as well as installed new equipment. Annual steel production now is more than 300 times the highest pre-liberation figure. The city makes over 300 kinds of steel and more than 800 varieties of rolled steel in 14,000 specifications.

Though Tientsin's textile industry has a history of more than a century, its machinery and equipment generally were imported from abroad before liberation. As a result of the technical transformation since liberation, the 5,400 old looms from the 1930s have all been replaced or refitted, with the model of the new equipment largely

standardized. As a result of the adoption of automatic shuttle changing, the number of machines tended by one worker has risen fourfold. All spindles have been changed to high-speed ones and output per 1,000 spindle-hours has more than doubled.

In the 25 years between liberation and 1973, the total output value of factories under the Tientsin No. 1 Light Industry Bureau increased 17-fold. Ninety per cent of this increase was attributed to the renovated old enterprises which took up 75 per cent of the bureau's total investment in this period. The rest of the increase in output value came from newly built or expanded factories which together accounted for 25 per cent of the total investment. This clearly shows that the old enterprises have an enormous production potential and their technical transformation is a very economical way of boosting production.

Large-Scale Technical Transformation

Spurred on by the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the scope of technical innovations and transformation in Tientsin has been enlarged and their level raised. Industrial and transport enterprises in the city have since 1972 adopted 82,000 technical innovation and transformation items, produced or renovated some 23,000 pieces of special-purpose equipment and successfully introduced over 600 automatic, semi-automatic or continuous production lines. Output in many old plants has doubled and a number of new factories also have exceeded designed production capacities.

The Tientsin Cable Plant was built 36 years ago. Because its equipment was outdated and the technical process backward, the workers and technicians boldly renovated their equipment and improved their technical process. By the end of last June, they had produced or refitted 110 pieces or sets of equipment to replace the 260 old ones made in the 1930s. By 1974 the plant had raised its output value by 46 per cent compared with 1970, added over 70 varieties and specifications to its products, and was able to put 1,700 square metres of factory building to other use and released 120 workers to do other jobs.

Tremendous potential remains to be tapped in new plants that have new equipment and technical processes. The Tientsin No. 1 Petrochemical Plant was completed and went into production in 1970. In the mass activities to adopt technical innovations, technical transformation was applied to its new equipment and technological processes. From 1971 to the end of last June, oil-refining capacity jumped from the originally designed 300,000 tons to 750,000 tons and the number of products from 5 to 11. The plant has in the last few

years accumulated funds for the state sufficient to build 4 refining plants of its size.

A technical backbone force has been trained in the course of the mass movement for technical innovations and transformation. Over the past year Tientsin's industrial units have set up more than 70 spare-time workers' colleges enrolling 15,000. The students brought to the colleges problems for study that they had met in production and making innovations, and applied what they learnt there to technical transformation. The old engineering and technical personnel also have played an important role.

As the number of major items in technical innovations steadily rose, the city organized socialist cooperation to tackle them on a wide scale. One item may be entrusted to the joint efforts of a dozen or tens of plants, or even 100 plants and scientific research institutes. Tientsin's ability to produce T.V. sets used to be poor and two-thirds of the elements had to be supplied from other places. After more than 70 plants in the city organized a six-month "big campaign" to tackle the problem, it is now turning out sets with elements made chiefly in the city.

Medium-Sized and Small Hydropower Stations Play Big Role

I N developing hydropower stations, China has followed the principle of simultaneously building big stations and medium-sized and small ones, with emphasis on the latter two. By relying on the masses and making full use of water resources, many places have rapidly built a large number of medium-sized and small stations.

According to Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power statistics, the nation's electric energy generated by medium-sized and small hydropower stations by the end of 1974 accounted for one-third of the total produced by all stations. Annual output of small stations alone exceeded that of the entire nation's power industry, including both thermal power plants and hydropower stations, on the eve of liberation. Rural areas now have over 60,000 such medium-sized and small stations, or ten times as many as before the Great Cultural Revolution.

Kwangtung Province in south China is a good example. Since liberation it has built 11,740 medium-sized and small hydroelectric stations, each with an installed capacity of less than 50,000 kw. This has been a tre-

mendous impetus to the development of agriculture and local industry.

Mountainous and hilly regions make up two-thirds of the area of Kwangtung which has many rivers, plentiful rainfall and rich water resources. But these resources were not put to good use before liberation and the whole province had only one small 18-kw. hydropower station in Juyuan County. Of Kwangtung's 107 counties and cities, 76 now have medium-sized and small stations, each with a capacity of at least 1,000 kw. Besides, many places have built sub-stations and set up transmission lines to get scattered power into big power grids or form small local power networks.

But the building of medium-sized and small stations has not been smooth sailing in Kwangtung. Under the influence of the revisionist line, some people who felt that small stations could not solve big problems said: "It's better to get a line from the big power network than building a lot of small stations." They wanted to depend on the big networks built by the state to solve local power needs. They stressed the lack of funds, equipment and technique and failed to see that these problems could be solved by giving play to the initiative of the masses.

After the start of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the leadership at all levels in Kwangtung conscientiously summed up from the high plane of the two-line struggle the experience and lessons of the province's slow progress in the power industry. They found that one of the reasons was that the leadership had not seriously carried out the series of Chairman Mao's directives on "walking on two legs," including the simultaneous building of big stations and medium-sized and small ones. Another was it lacked the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and did not fully rely on the



A peasant electrician putting up transmission lines in northwest China's Ningsia.

masses. Therefore, the leadership at all levels led the masses to criticize the mistaken views of "wanting only big projects and doing things according to impractical foreign standards" and looking down at medium-sized and small hydropower stations.

Initiative From Two Sources

Chairman Mao has said: "It is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one." Facts have borne out the correctness of this thesis. Large-scale building of medium-sized and small hydropower stations can bring into full play the initiative of the localities. (Building big stations with state investments is the other initiative.) Medium-sized and small stations, locally built, directly serve local farm production and industry. In addition, they involve relatively easy engineering work and are within the ability of counties and people's communes. All this explains why they are welcomed by the masses.

A lively example was provided by the building of the Fenghuang Hydropower Station in Kwangtung's Swatow Prefecture. When the news of its construction spread, large numbers of peasants in nearby areas applied to join the work and a strong army of 16,000 builders was soon at the work-site. To solve the housing problem, they chopped off tree branches and put up sheds. As vehicles could not be used along the steep mountain paths, cement and other material were carried up to the site by shoulder-poles. The tool shortage was solved by using indigenous methods. This is how the station was built and put into production in just 18 months.

Generally speaking, prefectures in the province go for hydropower stations with a generating capacity of between 5,000 and 50,000 kw., counties build stations in the 500-5,000 kw. category, while communes, production brigades and production teams set up stations with less than a 500-kw. generating capacity. The installed capacity of stations built by communes, production brigades and teams accounts for 48 per cent of the total of all Kwangtung's medium-sized and small stations.

By vigorously developing production, the communes and production brigades have accumulated funds for building small hydropower stations. Needed equipment and parts for the stations were produced through the large-scale co-operation of various trades under the leadership of the county Party committees. The question of technical force was solved by sending commune members to learn from technicians working in hydropower stations. Kwangtung Province now has trained more than 26,000 peasant-technicians who can handle surveying,

(Continued on p. 26.)

Rapacious Social-Imperialism

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At the recent Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Soviet Representative Malik bragged about Soviet "help" and "support" for the developing countries' "effort to achieve economic independence." He also spoke of the "economic integration" experience inside the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.), suggesting that the developing countries follow suit and join the Soviet-designed "international division of labour."

How does the Soviet Union "help" and "support" the developing countries? What does C.M.E.A. "economic integration" amount to? The answer is found not in the Soviet revisionists' self-praise but in the objective facts—the cold reality. The following two articles provide some facts and analyses.

"Paragon" of Neo-Colonialism

I NDIA ranks first on the list of recipients of Soviet revisionist economic "aid" to the third world. It alone, for instance, took nearly 20 per cent of the total "aid" between 1954 and 1972. The chieftains of Soviet revisionism and its press try to make the most of this by calling it "fruitful co-operation for mutual benefit" which, they boast, is a "paragon of [its] relations of friendship and equality with the developing countries." What kind of "paragon" is this?

Vampiric Creditor

Lenin hit the nail on the head in his comment on treaties for loans to foreign countries concluded by imperialism. He called this "the export of capital" "a solid basis for imperialist oppression and the exploitation of most of the countries and nations of the world, for the capitalist parasitism of a handful of wealthy states!" (Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism.) Soviet social-imperialism today is exporting capital to India in this very form of loans to rob and exploit the Indian people.

India is so overburdened with heavy debts that sometimes new loans do not cover what it has to pay back. According to figures released by the Indian Ministry of Finance, in fiscal year 1973-74, the loan extended as "aid" to India by the Soviet Union totalled 139 million rupees, whereas what India paid back to it in the same period came to 567 million rupees in both principal and interest.

In every "loan" by the Soviet Union to India which has to be paid back with interest, it is stipulated that the loan is to be used only to import Soviet goods. Besides, India is also required to export raw materials to the Soviet Union as repayment. In other words, India is to become a market for dumping goods and a supplier of raw materials for the Soviet Union. In 1974, the Soviet Union exported to India machinery and transport equipment worth 82.95 million rubles, about two-thirds of which (54 million rubles) were spent on projects built with Soviet "aid." Moreover, many Soviet exports are industrial goods of inferior quality. As a creditor nation, the Soviet Union has taken out of India huge quantities of mineral ore, jute, leather and spices for a song.

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Public opinion in India has for quite some time been expressing discontent with the Soviet rip-off. India's *Economic Times* made the following estimates on June 24, 1974: By the time India has cleared its debts, the Soviet Union will receive a sum that is 565.7 per cent of the principal loaned to it. This kind of exploitation is even harsher than that carried out by the other imperialists.

Indian sovereignty in monetary and financial matters has also been infringed on. Arbitrarily and unilaterally, the Soviet revisionists changed the parity of the Indian rupee and the Soviet ruble to its advantage. Last March, using the devaluation of the rupee as a pretext and going back on a previous agreement, they demanded that India recalculate the principal and interest on Soviet loans in making repayment. This means India has to pay back an additional sum of 4,000 million rupees.

Control Is the Word

The Soviet revisionists brag that their "aid" to India is meant to "help India build up independent national industries." But what is the reality?

Soviet economic "aid" to India is mainly in the heavy industrial and basic industries, such as steel mills, heavy-duty machinery plants, oil refineries and hydro- or thermo-power stations, enterprises which belong to the "public sector" in India's economy. It is clear that having control of these industrial departments signifies the control of India's economic lifeline to a very great extent. At present, the proportion of the output of enterprises built with Soviet "aid" and controlled by

the Soviet Union in their respective branches is as follows: heavy machine-building industry, 85 per cent; heavy electric equipment, 60 per cent; oil, 35 per cent; steel, 40 per cent; and electric power, 20 per cent.

The Indian press has disclosed that all enterprises built with Soviet "aid" are completely placed under direct Soviet control from designing, installation of equipment and supply of appliances down to their management.

One typical case is the Bokaro Steel Plant, the construction of which has caused India to incur a debt of nearly 1,700 million rupees to the Soviet Union. The latter stepped in by first taking over the exclusive right to design this plant from an Indian company previously entrusted with the job. Originally scheduled for 1971, completion of the first stage of construction has been postponed eight times up to now. As revealed in the Indian Parliament, the equipment provided by the Soviet Union fell far below what the contract called for. Although this steel plant was expected to produce 7 million tons by 1977, the present estimate is it will only be able to produce 4 million tons by then. Nevertheless, the Soviet revisionists have tried to shift the blame on to the Indians, accusing them of failing to do a good job and being "not worth their salt."

After all these years of Soviet "aid" to India's iron and steel industry, steel output has registered little increase. Statistics show that 1974's national output was only 6.8 million tons, hovering around the 1963 level.

The Soviet Union has sent a vast number of experts to India as a means of getting its hands on the latter's heavy industry. These experts who enjoy amazing special privileges there lord it over the Indian enterprises. There are as many as 500 Soviet experts and advisers in the Bokaro Steel Plant alone. They live grandly in separate quarters, with pay so much higher than that of Indian workers that there is no comparison between the two. In addition, India is also required to pay for these experts' air trips home and return, life insurance policies and their family dependents' travel expenses, subsidies for moving, medical expenses, transportation fees, etc. Ordinarily, these "service remunerations" alone make up 15 to 20 per cent of the Soviet loans for the "aid" projects.

This is the state of affairs in Bokaro and other enterprises. In the Bhilai Steel Plant, built many years ago with Soviet "aid," there still is a Soviet set-up parallel to the management and this "Soviet shadow cabinet" to this day still controls production there.

Dishonest Merchant

With the foray by Soviet capital into India, the total volume of Soviet-Indian trade has grown scores of times. Using the position of a creditor nation, the Soviet Union robs India of its wealth through trade.

One usual way of doing this is to buy cheap and sell dear. The Soviet loans deprive India of much of its freedom of choice in foreign trade; many important products have to be shipped to the Soviet Union in large quantities as repayment for debts and the price it gets is as a rule 10 to 15 per cent, or in some cases as much as 30 per cent, lower than on the international market. Soviet machinery and equipment sent to India as part of a loan are of poor quality and high-priced, some costing 20 to 30 per cent more than on the international market. Staggering superprofits have been taken away from the Indian people in this way.

Extortion by taking advantage of the other party's difficulties is another means employed by Moscow. Under a Soviet-Indian agreement, the Soviet Union was to export 45,000 tons of newsprint in fiscal 1974-75. But in carrying out the agreement, the Soviet revisionists, seeing the acute shortage of paper in India, quickly raised the price, wanting India to pay 50 per cent more than the market price. This "newsprint extortion" incident for a while was quite a shock to the Indian people. But in the end the price the Soviet revisionists got was still 30 per cent more than the world market price. The Soviet Union also supplied India with fertilizer in late 1974 and afterwards charged 60 to 70 per cent more than the price prevailing at the time of the shipment.

There also is the trick of buying and selling to make a killing. In the name of "division of labour and co-operation," the Soviet revisionists insist that India buy some raw materials from the Soviet Union at high prices and sell it the finished products at low prices. When India in 1972 processed some textile goods for the Soviet revisionists the price per bale of imported Soviet cotton was 30 per cent more than the then price on the Indian market. Later, the Soviet revisionists bought the finished goods at a price lower than that on the Indian market and then re-sold them to other countries at a high price. It was reported that in that deal India suffered a loss to the tune of 2.5 million U.S. dollars.

Numerous facts prove that the Soviet-Indian relation is not the "paragon of relations of friendship and equality" the Soviet revisionists have bragged about, but a "paragon" of neo-colonialism pure and simple.

Inside That "Community"

SPEAKING at the Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Soviet Representative Yakov Malik dealt specially with the "experience" of "economic integration" inside C.M.E.A. "This integration," he said, "rests on such a foundation as a mutually advantageous co-operative policy in the economies" of the member countries "based on rational international division of labour among them," adding that "economic integration" as such "is open in its nature" to developing countries.

The Soviet revisionists have in recent years been touting the C.M.E.A. "experience" and suggesting that the third world countries, with C.M.E.A. as the model, gradually enter into the Soviet-designed "international division of labour."

What is C.M.E.A. "economic integration" anyway? The "experience" of the "C.M.E.A. integration processes" introduced by the Soviet journal *Voprosy Ekonomiki* (Problems of Economics) in its third issue this year for "the developing countries to apply extensively," can tell how the Soviet revisionists have "extensively" applied this to the other members of C.M.E.A., the so-called "socialist community."

The first point in the "experience" as advertised by the article "The Economic Co-operation of Developing Countries" in the journal is "the inclusion of the long-term plans for external economic ties in the general economic plans." This in reality is nothing but a noose around the necks of the people of the other C.M.E.A. member states.

For more than a decade the Soviet revisionists have had strong objections to the independent development of the other C.M.E.A. countries' national economies, insisting that they "co-ordinate" their economic plans with the Soviet Union and incorporate "the long-term plans for external economic ties into the general economic plans."

With Moscow pulling the strings, C.M.E.A. in 1971 passed a "comprehensive programme for economic integration" by which member states are required to work out not only five-year plans but also long-term programmes of up to 15 to 20 years in "co-ordination" with the Soviet Union, during which time there would be further "integration" in production, science and technology, foreign trade and monetary affairs and finance. When all is said and done, both the production and "external economic ties" of these countries are brought into the orbit of the Soviet economy and to a large extent actually made to cater to Soviet needs.

A Hungarian Party official last year wrote an article complaining about C.M.E.A.'s "too rigid system of integration" which "has weakened the sense of responsibility of the governments of the respective countries as far as economic policies are concerned." He also disapproved of "the overriding or overlooking of national views on the strength of the slogan 'Long live internationalism!'"

The second point in the "experience" is "international division of labour and industrial co-operation," the practice which has made C.M.E.A. countries other than the Soviet Union suffer tremendously.

Through this "division of labour" and "co-operation," Moscow has reduced some C.M.E.A. member states to virtual processing plants serving the Soviet economy and markets for Soviet merchandise. For example, while the Soviet Union itself turns out the

main parts for its computers and passenger cars, some East European countries produce and supply accessories and minor parts. For this reason Hungary has slashed production of tractors and lorries to give priority to producing other items. Bulgaria's machine-building industry is required to devote 60 per cent of its capacity to manufacturing things for the Soviet Union; a number of Bulgarian factories must make accessories for Soviet plants where they are assembled into finished products and shipped back to Bulgaria as Soviet exports.

In the name of "economic integration," Moscow has in recent years set up an increasing number of supra-national bodies and transnational corporations in the form of "international economic combines" within the framework of the C.M.E.A. in an effort to bring the economies of the rest of the member states under further control. A prototype for this is the Optico-Chemical Industrial Combine jointly set up by the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic in 1973. The Soviet revisionists were thus able to sever the photographic chemical industry, a very important industrial branch in the G.D.R., from the structure of its industrial management, thus placing that industry under the exclusive control of the combine headquartered in Moscow, from its means of production to its products. It is evident that "integration" as such is in fact only a euphemism for annexing enterprises belonging to other countries.

The third point in the "experience" peddled by *Voprosy Ekonomiki* to the developing countries is "to ensure necessary financial appropriations." In plain language, this is, in the name of the "joint undertaking of industrial projects," to let other countries provide the money, manpower and equipment for construction in the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin in recent years has hit on something new to promote this "experience." Called the "coordinating plan on measures for multilateral integration," it forces the other C.M.E.A. countries to "coordinate the use of material and financial resources and manpower" and pool their efforts to help the Soviet Union develop its own energy and raw material production. The construction of projects for these purposes has been incorporated into the five-year plans of these C.M.E.A. member countries.

As reported in the Soviet press, 30 "multilateral integration" projects have been mapped out within the C.M.E.A., but most of those already agreed upon are to be built in the Soviet Union! Thus, the laying of a natural gas pipeline from Orenburg in the Ural to the western frontier of the Soviet Union alone has involved five countries — Bulgaria, Hungary, the G.D.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia — which are obliged to channel several thousand million rubles into the project and have tens of thousands of their skilled workers and technicians tied up in it, with the Soviet Union enjoying all the benefits. In this way, the Soviet revisionists not only pass their own economic difficulties on to

these countries but also make them more dependent than ever on the Soviet Union for raw materials and fuel.

Lenin wrote that the imperialist powers, "under the guise of politically independent states, set up states that are wholly dependent upon them economically, financially and militarily." (Preliminary Draft Theses on the National and the Colonial Questions.) Things in the C.M.E.A. where the Soviet revisionists have for many years been pushing this "integration" and "international division of labour" drive home the truth that their aim is to deprive the members of that "community" of their sovereign rights and make them Soviet dependencies.

So, when Malik talked volubly about "economic integration" and "international division of labour" at the Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, he obviously was trying to get the developing countries to become Soviet economic appendages as is the case with some C.M.E.A. countries. But the daily awakening third world countries and their people will not fall into the trap set by the Kremlin rulers.

Reference Material for Study

"Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of The Proletariat": Questions and Answers (2)

This Socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinctions generally, to the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations.

Karl Marx: The Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850 (January-November 1, 1850)

Question: What is the basic spirit to be grasped in particular in studying this passage from Marx?

Answer: This quotation points to the characteristic of scientific socialism as one of persisting in the permanence of the revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and elucidates in concrete terms all the tasks of this dictatorship, that is, the entire content of the permanence of the revolution in the socialist period — the abolition of all class distinctions, the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, and the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations. In other words, throughout the entire historical period of socialism, the proletariat must always persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic base and the superstructure and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat until the complete abolition of class distinctions, the removal of the soil giving rise to them and the advent of communist society.

Question: How should we understand Marx saying that "this Socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat"?

Answer: Marx's words draw a fundamental demarcation line between the scientific socialism he created and bourgeois and petty-bourgeois socialism. Bourgeois and petty-bourgeois socialism of all descriptions appeared during the French February Revolution of 1848, advocating the emancipation of the proletariat not by revolutionary means, still less by protracted struggles in the permanent revolution. Instead their exponents harboured the illusion that they could peacefully bring about their socialism through a single movement by reformist methods. In fact, this could only be a fond dream. As Marx put it in his serious criticism, this could only idealize bourgeois society. He pointed out that the fundamental difference between proletarian scientific socialism and bourgeois and petty-bourgeois socialism lay in the fact that this Socialism is the declaration of the permanence of the revolution, the class dictatorship of the proletariat. This shows us the correct orientation of socialism.

Question: How should we understand the dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinctions generally, the abolition of all the relations of production on which they rest, the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production and the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations?

Answer: The ultimate aim and historical tasks of the proletarian revolution are to achieve the "abolition of all the class distinctions generally," so as to enable mankind to enter a classless society and realize communism. Abolishing class distinctions "generally" means not just abolishing this part or that part, a small part or a greater part of class distinctions, but abolishing them "generally," that is, all class distinctions lock, stock, and barrel. It is necessary to abolish the distinctions between the exploiting and exploited classes, as well as the class distinctions between workers and peasants and the differences between town and countryside and between manual and mental labour which are left over from the old society and which reflect class distinctions.

The abolition of all class distinctions cannot be accomplished by carrying out one revolution on a certain front; it can gradually be accomplished only by persisting in continued revolution in all spheres.

To abolish all class distinctions, it is necessary to abolish all the relations of production which give rise to them. These relations include three aspects, namely, the forms of the ownership of the means of production, the position and mutual relations of people in production and the distribution of products, of which ownership of the means of production is of decisive importance. People's position and mutual relations in production and the forms of distribution, however, can also react on the system of ownership and play the decisive role under given conditions. Therefore, the proletariat must not only eliminate all private ownership of the means of production, but also create conditions for the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people in the future, thus turning all the means of production over to the whole society; it must not only transform the forms of ownership, but also transform all unequal relations as regards people's position and mutual relations in the course of production as well as all unequal relations with respect to distribution. This is because all the old birth marks in the relations of production are the material foundation giving rise to class distinctions.

To abolish all class distinctions, it is also necessary to abolish "all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production." People's social relations refer to their mutual relations forged in social activities. They include economic relations, or the relations of production, which constitute the main aspect and play the decisive role; in addition, there are the relations in the political, ideological and cultural fields. All these relations are a reflection of particular relations of production and have definite class contents which differ as the social system changes. To abolish all class distinctions, therefore, we must not only abolish all the relations of production on which they rest but all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production. This is because the social relations in the

political, ideological and cultural fields can react on the relations of production and can play the main and decisive role under given conditions. If we do not abolish all the old social relations, the new socialist relations of production cannot be consolidated and developed and, with the passage of time, can even be disintegrated by the old social relations, resulting in the latter being restored.

To abolish all class distinctions, it is also necessary to effect the "revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations." Ideas mean thinking or social ideology, they are a reflection of social being. A particular idea always stems from and serves particular social relations. It is, therefore, imperative to make the revolutionizing of all old ideas - including old thinking, old culture, old customs and old habits an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is impossible to achieve the final victory of communism unless all kinds of non-proletarian ideas are done away with, and failure in this respect may even result in a big historical retrogression. This is because the existence of the influence of bourgeois ideas is the ideological source of new bourgeois elements and capitalism. It was precisely because of its vain attempt to turn back the clock of history and restore capitalism that the Lin Piao anti-Party clique did its utmost to preach the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and hawk revisionist junk. Thus, Chairman Mao teaches us that it is necessary to "exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." (See "Socialism Is the Class Dictatorship of the Proletariat" in our issue No. 15, 1975.)

In destroying the existing conditions of oppression by transferring all the means of labour to the productive labourer, and thereby compelling every able-bodied individual to work for a living, the only base for class rule and oppression would be removed. But before such a change can be consummated, a dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary, and its first premiss is an army of the proletariat.

-199 Mark Karl Marx: Speech on the Seventh 198 and 10 gide Anniversary of the International and the International (September 1871)

Question: Why did Marx say that class oppression is to be destroyed by transferring the means of labour to the productive labourer? And why is a dictatorship of the proletariat necessary before such a change can be consummated?

the abolition of all class distinctions, the abolition of

Answer: Private ownership of the means of production is the base of class exploitation and class oppression. With the land, production tools and other means

of production seized by landlords and capitalists in the old society, the proletariat and other labouring people who were too poor to own anything or had very little were forced to live under their exploitation and oppression. The result was those who toiled got nothing or very little, while the exploiters who did not work at all got much. To put an end to such an irrational phenomenon, we have to change the ownership of the means of production and transfer them to the proletariat and other labouring people. But this is not easy because ownership by the landlord and capitalist classes is protected by their political power. When you ask the landlords and capitalists to surrender the land and factories they have unreasonably appropriated, they turn a deaf ear. The economy under public ownership of the means of production, which is fundamentally opposed to private ownership by the landlord and capitalist classes, cannot possibly emerge within the old society. Therefore, to change the ownership of the means of production, we must resort to revolutionary violence to overthrow the dictatorship of the landlord and capitalist classes and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat. Is it not a fact that bureaucrat-capital and the landlords' land in old China were expropriated and transferred to the labouring people only after the revolutionary people and the People's Liberation Army led by the Chinese Communist Party had defeated Chiang Kai-shek and established the people's political

Question: How should we understand the remark that "its [the dictatorship of the proletariat] first premiss is an army of the proletariat"?

Answer: This remark represents a very important idea which we should particularly grasp in studying this quotation from Marx. It profoundly defines the position of a proletarian army in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat and stresses that it is of paramount importance for the proletariat to have revolutionary armed forces in establishing the relations of production under public ownership and eliminating class exploitation.

Here we should note that what Marx said is "first premiss," not secondary or insignificant premise. This is because an army is the chief instrument of state power. The chief component of the landlord and capitalist classes' state machinery is their reactionary army. To win emancipation, the proletariat must smash the old state machinery and, first and foremost, wipe out the army of the reactionary classes. And to annihilate the reactionary armed forces and seize political power, it must have revolutionary armed forces, that is, its own army. This is the indispensable and first premise for establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

An army of the proletariat is the first premise both before and after the seizure of political power. Only by maintaining a powerful proletarian army after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we suppress enemy resistance at home, guard against enemy subversion and aggression from abroad and defend socialist revolution and construction. Just as Chairman Mao has said: "According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army." (Problems of War and Strategy.)

It is also necessary to note that Marx spoke of "an army of the proletariat" and not of any other army. That is to say, this army must always retain its proletarian nature and only in this way can it fulfil the arduous and complex fighting tasks entrusted to it by the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a new-type proletarian army founded, led and commanded personally by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao; it is a people's army which is placed under the absolute leadership of the Party, implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carries out its tasks as a fighting team, work team and production team. "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." (Mao Tsetung: On Coalition Government.) It is this proletarian nature of the P.L.A. that makes it always the mighty pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To subvert this dictatorship, Lin Piao and other bourgeois careerists and conspirators like him invariably tried in every way to weaken the Party's leadership over the army and push a bourgeois military line, in a vain effort to change the proletarian nature of our army. But all their schemes ended in ignominious defeat.

The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas.

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels:

Manifesto of the Communist Party

(February 1848)

Question: What are traditional property relations?

Answer: "Traditional property relations" mean the relations of production under private ownership. Since human society in its history of development moved to class society after the disintegration of primitive communes, one social system has replaced another and the mode of production has kept progressing as slave society developed to feudal society which then developed to capitalist society over the last thousands of years. But private ownership has remained unchanged. All the revolutions of bygone days, be it the replacing of the slave system by the feudal system or the replacing of the feudal system by the capitalist system,

all resulted in replacing one kind of private ownership with another. Hence, private ownership is a traditional system of ownership.

Question: Why is it necessary for the communist revolution to effect the most radical rupture with traditional property relations?

Answer: When society developed to the capitalist stage, the development of big industries using machines turned production into large-scale socialized production which led to insuperable contradictions with private ownership of the means of production. Such a state of affairs determines that the communist revolution must thoroughly abolish private ownership and place the means of production under public ownership by the whole society. Only thus can the relations of production suit the needs of the development of the productive forces.

The abolition of private ownership is fully in accord with abolishing classes. The communist revolution is the most profound and thoroughgoing revolution in human history and its aim is to uproot class exploitation and oppression, abolish all classes and class distinctions and establish a classless communist society. Private ownership is the economic root cause of class exploitation and oppression and the foundation on which all exploitation systems rest. After seizing political power, the proletariat must deprive the landlord and capitalist classes of their means of production and abolish feudal and capitalist private ownership. Meanwhile, it must also gradually transform small production, i.e., small private economy. Otherwise small private economy would be in contradiction with big socialist industrial production and hamper the development of production, and so long as it exists, it would cause polarization and engender classes, class exploitation and capitalism again at any time.

This is why the communist revolution must effect the most radical rupture with traditional property relations and do away with private ownership lock, stock, and barrel.

Question: What are traditional ideas?

Answer: "Traditional ideas" refer to all the old ideas reflecting the social relations in a society under private ownership. They include all old thinking, old culture, old customs and old habits, as well as the decadent ideas of the landlord, capitalist and other exploiting classes and small proprietors' narrow-minded ideas of private ownership. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are traditional ideas continuously replenished and refurbished by the exploiting classes of China over thousands of years and have spread their pernicious influence far and wide; and they are the spiritual pillar of these classes' reactionary rule.

Question: Why does the communist revolution involve the most radical rupture with traditional ideas? How is this related to the complete abolition of private ownership?

Answer: Ideology belongs to the superstructure: it stems from a particular economic base and in turn serves it. Chairman Mao has pointed out: "While we recognize that in the general development of history the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness, we also - and indeed must - recognize the reaction of mental on material things, of social consciousness on social being and of the superstructure on the economic base." (On Contradiction.) All old ideas reflecting the relations of private ownership are ideological weapons for preserving private ownership. Traditional ideas formed on the basis of thousands of years of private ownership are deeply rooted and cannot vanish of themselves the moment private ownership is abolished. After the establishment of socialist public ownership, such ideas will remain for a long time, corrupting people's minds and impeding and undermining the consolidation and development of socialist public ownership. If no struggle is waged to get rid of them step by step and if they are allowed to spread unchecked, they can lead to the restoration of capitalist private ownership at any time. Therefore, it is not enough for the proletarian communist revolution to break with traditional property relations, but it must effect the most radical rupture with traditional ideas. These two most radical ruptures are interrelated and neither can be dispensed with. And the rupture in these two respects necessarily calls for upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the 20 years or so since liberation, the proletariat and other labouring people of China have, in the main, freed themselves of the shackles of private ownership and the socialist economic base has been gradually consolidated and developed as a result of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership. But we must also be aware that the issue has not been entirely settled with respect to the system of ownership and that part of the task yet to be fulfilled in the socialist transformation of ownership can only be accomplished over a fairly long period of time. The birth marks of the old society which exist in people's mutual relations and in distribution still will react on the system of ownership. A serious struggle between the two classes and the two roads still remains on the economic front. The struggle of who will win out, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, in the ideological field will be a much longer and more profound one. In China, the ideological influence of the exploiting classes handed down over the past several thousand years are very deeply rooted and that of the petty bourgeoisie is like a vast ocean. The overthrown class enemies are bound to use the old ideology and traditional ideas to attack the proletariat. This being the case, it is imperative to continue the revolution in the economic base and the superstructure and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. by maintaining a powerful proletarian aru

(To be continued.)

Socialist New Peasants

- Second instalment of a visit to Lankao County

by Our Correspondents Chin Chi-chu and Hsiang Jung

OLD China was an agricultural country with a vast sea of small producers.

After the founding of New China in 1949, land reform which eliminated feudalist ownership was carried out in the countryside and the collective economy of the co-ops and people's communes gradually replaced the private economy of individual peasants. Hundreds of millions of peasants have taken a decisive step forward on the socialist road. However, there are still some remnants of private cwnership of the means of production in the countryside, such as people's commune members farming small plots for their personal needs and engaging in limited household side-line production. Ownership of the means of production in the people's communes is collective ownership by the labouring peasants and not yet ownership by the whole people; in the latter case all the means of production belong to the whole society. The socialist transformation of agriculture remains a long-term task. Meanwhile, as the commodity system and exchange through money still exist, the peasants unavoidably retain some characteristics inherent in small producers, and the well-to-do peasants, in particular, still have strong spontaneous tendencies towards capitalism. Hence, "the serious problem is the education of the peasantry." (Mao Tsetung: On the People's Democratic Dictatorship.)

The system of collective ownership in the rural people's communes at the present stage is ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the last as the basic accounting unit. Distribution is made according to the work-points a member gets, that is, from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. As far as products divided according to the amount of labour performed is concerned, bourgeois right — equality in appearance covering real unequality — continues to prevail. However, the Party stresses propagating communist ideology in doing political work in the rural areas so that more and more peasants will liberate themselves from the narrow concept of bourgeois right and fight for the lofty goal of communism.

We visited many advanced people's communes, production brigades and teams as well as commune mem-

bers in Lankao County, Honan Province. Not only did we see initial successes in transforming the once poor, disaster-ridden countryside, we saw the peasants' efforts in breaking with traditional ideas of private ownership while transforming nature. Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, more and more peasants are displaying a selfless communist spirit.

Keeping to the Socialist Road

For centuries, peasants in old China lived on an individual economy with each household as one production unit. Such scattered individual production which was the economic base of feudal rule kept the peasant masses in dire poverty. The only way to overcome this was to bring about socialist collectivization of agriculture after liberation.

Agricultural collectivization is by no means smooth sailing. Every step forward involves, first of all, a struggle against the handful of class enemies upholding the old system; at the same time it is necessary to educate the peasants in socialist ideology. Not only did the Right opportunists in the Party slash the agricultural co-ops everywhere in the initial stage of their formation, many difficulties and setbacks came up even after the establishment of the people's communes. But the result of the struggle shows that the poor and lower-middle peasants, who make up the vast majority of the rural population, adhere to the socialist road under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Lankao's Shuangyangshu Brigade is an example.

Towards the end of the 1950s and in the early 1960s. China suffered severe successive natural calamities, sabotage by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and interference by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line. Like the rest of the country, Lankao County faced temporary economic difficulties. Liu Shao-chi's line of fixing farm output quotas for individual households with each on its own in his attempt to undermine the collective economy also found expression in Lankao where some people suggested that the collectively owned farmland be "loaned" to individual households in order to tide over the difficulties.

The Shuangyangshu poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Party branch secretary Wang Fa-

hsiang resolutely opposed this restoration and retrogression. They said: "We still haven't forgotten the misery and exploitation we suffered in the old society and we've experienced the difficulty of working on one's own. We must never go backward." Wang Fa-hsiang correctly pointed out: "If we divide the collectively owned land among individuals and transform public ownership of the means of production into private ownership, will there be any socialism? If that happens, the poor will become poorer and the rich richer, and a few people will amass

wealth through speculation while the great majority won't be able to make both ends meet. If this should come about, where then is the superiority of socialism? If the collectively owned land were divided up, grain would again be in the hands of individuals. What would the workers and P.L.A. men who guard the motherland eat? Can we allow the handful of bourgeois elements and the well-to-do peasants to hoard grain and put pressure on the state?"

Although the pressure from the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi who had hidden in the Party was great, and the spontaneous capitalist forces among the well-to-do peasants once ran wild, Wang Fa-hsiang who led the other peasants in taking the socialist road never lost his bearings. Together with the awakened poor and lower-middle peasants, he untiringly fought against the erroneous line. At the time when the struggle was really fierce, the Tenth Plenary Session of the Party's Eighth Central Committee was convened in September 1962, at which Chairman Mao issued the call "Never forget class struggle." Towards the end of that year, the new county Party secretary Chiao Yu-lu was posted to Lankao. The first thing he did was to rectify the erroneous line of dividing the land among the peasant households and organize local peasants to restore and expand collective production.

Sabotage by the erroneous line and severe natural calamities had seriously undermined the collective economy of the Shuangyangshu Brigade. Life for the commune members was pretty hard at that time. But the evil trend of individual farming had been defeated, Shuangyangshu's members pooled their efforts to overcome difficulties. Several production teams did not even have seeds for wheat sowing in 1963. Communist Party members took the lead in lending part of their wheat to the collective for seed. Some members helped their teams financially with the money they



New rural scene in once disaster-ridden, barren Lankao.

had saved for building new houses. A grandmother who was too old to work and who depended on the collective for a living contributed some eggs she had saved to show her solidarity. In this way not only was enough seed available, but several head of cattle were bought in addition and wheat sowing was done on time. The brigade recovered and prospered. It soon became an advanced unit praised throughout the county.

The Shuangyangshu example of upholding the socialist road is not an isolated one in Lankao County or in the whole country. The poor and lower-middle peasants have through both positive and negative examples received a profound education. They have become more convinced than ever that the only way to extricate themselves from poverty, improve their livelihood and resist natural calamities is to unite and take the bright socialist road.

Love the Country and the Collective

Marx and Engels pointed out in their Manifesto of the Communist Party more than one hundred years ago: "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." The socialist revolution in China's countryside has transformed the traditional property relations. In the wake of the change in the system of ownership and as a result of constant education in communist ideology, the traditional ideas of private ownership among peasants are being gradually wiped out.

In the old society where the means of production were privately owned, "heaven destroys those who don't look out for themselves" was propagated by the exploiting classes. Their philosophy of life was "everyone for himself." In today's Lankao, we saw many socialist

new-type peasants who are shedding the mental shackles put on them by the system of private ownership. What they think first and foremost is not their own families, but how to run their production teams, brigades and people's communes well and how to contribute more to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Party member Yen Hsieh-chung of poor peasant origin is in his late fifties. He used big buckets to carry water when dry spells came, deep-ploughed with a big spade and was the first to jump into the icy water when a water conservancy project was being built. He is always to be found working tirelessly with mud-soiled legs. He said: "When I think of the revolution or the collective, it gives me inexhaustible strength."

The fifth team of the Nanmachuang Brigade had a bumper wheat harvest last year. Because of carelessness in management of the threshing ground, however, several hundred kilogrammes of wheat went bad. Since the amount was quite small, if it was mixed with good wheat, it wouldn't affect the quality of the grain to be delivered to the state. But the peasants said that the wheat had gone bad because of their carelessness and so they should keep it themselves. The wheat they sold to the state purchasing department was all good.

Similar stories in Lankao are too numerous to cite. To protect the brigade's rice seedlings, Shih Teh-li of poor peasant origin in Hsukungchuang used his body to block a hole in a leaky channel despite the freezing water in early spring. Once there was a shortage of building material at a water conservancy project worksite. When the commune authorities told its members about this, many of them brought the bricks they had kept at home for use in building new houses. At first a count was kept of the number of bricks delivered,

but gradually this could not be done because many brought their bricks at night to add to the pile. Why did they do it? Certainly not for fame. For till this day the contributors remain unknown. For profit? But they didn't get any. They did it solely to help complete the project at an early date so that the collective could grow more grain for the country, out of which they got a share.

"Spirit of the Dragon River Brigade"

This is something out of the revolutionary model Peking opera Song of the Dragon River. The opera describes how the Dragon River Production Brigade on the bank of a river, to raise the water table of the irrigation network, voluntarily inundates 20 hectares of its farmland to overcome a dry spell on the commune's 6,000 hectares. The "spirit of the Dragon River Brigade" means the communist spirit of taking the interests of the whole into account. Since the wide showing of the film version of this opera in cities and countryside, this spirit is being advocated everywhere.

Lankao's Hantsun Brigade is one that gives full play to this spirit. In 1973, the brigade dug a 3.5-kilometre-long channel to divert the silt-laden water of the Yellow River to transform 20 hectares of sandy and alkaline soil into fertile farmland. After last year's wheat harvest, it prepared another 27 hectares of farmland for silting. The members repaired and extended their channel in July for this purpose. It was at that time that the commune Party committee, in the interests of the whole commune, decided to widen and lengthen Hantsun's channel to first divert Yellow River water to two other brigades south of Hantsun because both these brigades had a lot of alkaline soil.

Yang Su-lan, Hantsun's Party branch secretary, came back from a commune meeting with the commune

Party committee's decision, and the Party branch asked the county mobile film team to show Song of the Dragon River and organized a discussion participated by cadres and members after it was shown. Many poor and lower-middle peasants said that they should sacrifice their own interests to help fraternal brigades change their backward production conditions. Members of the three brigades all did digging on the planned channel.

The Yellow River water silted the more than 100 hectares of alkaline soil of the two brigades south of Hantsun, turning them into fertile farmland. Although Hantsun lost part of its farmland for the channel, its total



Working together in sinking a power-operated well.

grain output last year still doubled that of the year before.

When we asked how they reached this ideological plane, Yang Su-lan said: "We can't build socialism if only one village or one brigade is rich." One of Hantsun's team leaders said: "One flower does not make a spring, but myriads of flowers in bloom fill the garden with the beauties of spring."

Political Education

Lenin said: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." ("Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder.) Since the collectivization of agriculture, China's peasants are no longer small producers doing individual labour, but members of people's communes. However, many peasants still retain, in various degrees, certain inherent characteristics of the small producer. As Chairman Mao pointed out in the 1950s when China's agricultural co-operation was at its high tide: "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean. Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." (Introductory note to "A Serious Lesson" in The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside.) How to sweep clean the old ideas of the small producer in the peasants' minds? This calls for stress on political work. "The basic task in political work is constantly to imbue the peasant masses with the socialist ideology and to criticize the tendency towards capitalism." (Introductory note to an article in The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside.)

The above examples showing how the peasants keep to the socialist road, love the country and the collective and give play to their communist spirit are a result of the Party's constant efforts in educating the peasants in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. If political work were neglected, even these advanced communes or brigades would possibly be overrun by capitalist tendencies.

To educate the peasants, Lankao County, like many other places in the country, run evening political schools for the peasants. The evening school of the No. 5 team of the Nanmachuang Brigade has been going for the past decade. Peasants in these schools study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, and through discussions on what are socialist ideas or what are capitalist tendencies they become clear on what to support and what to restrict.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants have arrived at a deeper understanding of the importance of studying Marxism-Leninism. In the last two years, peasant evening political schools have sprung up in the county like mushrooms. There are over 1,300 such schools run by Lankao's production brigades and production teams, attended by the vast majority of peasants. Apart from studying politics, they strive to raise their general educational level and study agro-techniques. Especially through the present study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the peasants' initiative for transforming their old small producers' ideas is soaring still higher.

(Continued from p. 15.)

designing, construction and installation as well as management and overhauling.

Remarkable Role

Thanks to the power provided by the mediumsized and small stations, small plants making chemical fertilizers, cement and iron and steel and small coal mines have sprung up rapidly in the various localities. This has further accelerated progress in farm mechanization. Since attention has been paid to the multi-purpose use of water resources in building these stations, they have also played a useful role in irrigation, flood prevention and drainage and thus boosted grain yields. For instance, Loting County was well-known as a dry mountain area in pre-liberation days. It has now built 226 small hydropower stations, 500 kilometres of transmission lines and 555 electric pumping stations, and an irrigation network has been formed with the result that the area under rice paddy has been enlarged and a much bigger amount of grain gathered.

Mechanized processing of farm and sideline products has liberated a large number of commune members for other jobs, enabled the communes to develop a diversified economy including farm and sideline production, forestry, livestock breeding and fisheries, and expanded the collective economy.

Electric lighting also makes rural political and cultural life more lively. Many communes and production brigades have established political evening schools where old and young students study under bright electric lights. Radio rediffusion networks are now found even in remote mountain villages.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Peking's Rich Repertoire

MULTIFARIOUS were the activities in Peking's theatres and cinemas during the recent National Day festivities.

Actors and actresses of over 60 art troupes gave performances in the city's theatres and a number of factories and mines, people's communes and P.L.A. units to entertain the holiday-makers. The programmes presented included dramas, Peking operas, pinju operas, chuyi (balladry, story-telling and cross-talk). vocal and instrumental music, dance and acrobatics. Among these, modern revolutionary Peking operas The Red Lantern, Shachiapang, Red Detachment of Women, Azalea Mountain and Fighting on the Plain, modern revolutionary dance dramas Red Detachment of Women and The White-Haired Girl, and the symphony Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy were favourite items among the audiences. The two parts of Viet Names

The Long March, a 10-act play staged by the Modern Drama Company of the P.L.A. General Political Department, describes how a Red Army battalion follows Chairman Mao across numerous rivers and mountains, marching to the north to fight the Japanese invaders. It presents a magnificent picture of the militant course of the 25,000-li* Long March which took place 40 years ago. The play eulogizes the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over Wang Ming's opportunist line and over Chang Kuo-tao's line of Right-deviationist flightism splittism. In vivid images The Long March tells the people that it was Chairman Mao who saved the

Red Army and the revolution at crucial moments of the Chinese revolution; that so long as Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is implemented, the revolution is sure to triumph no matter how tortuous the road; and that deviation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line leads to setbacks for the revolution.

Rich and varied repertoires were also presented by worker-peasantsoldier amateurs as well as students and children who take a fancy to art.

About one-third of the items performed during the National Day celebrations were outstanding stage productions chosen from a recent national theatrical festival sponsored by the Ministry of Culture which closed in mid-September. In the last 20 months since the Spring Festival in February last year, art troupes from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (with the exception of Taiwan Province) have staged in Peking 30-odd modern dramas, over 100 local operas (including adaptations from model theatrical works born in the proletarian revolution in art and literature and other new creations), as well as a great number of songs and dances and chuyi items rich in local and national features.

Among those new films shown for the first time in Peking seven are new feature films.

Spring Shoot and Crimson Rain, named after their respective leading characters, depict the growth of barefoot doctors emerging in the Great Cultural Revolution. Both show how barefoot doctors, with the care of the Party and the support of the people, are maturing in the struggle against class enemies and have become a

backbone force in China's rural medical and health work.

Describing how workers and technicians in a naval shippard build a torpedo boat in the early 1960s, *The Second Spring* praises the spirit of independence and self-reliance in building socialism.

Battle in the Shipyard is based on the construction of a 10,000-tonner on a small dock by the Chinese shipbuilders in the Great Cultural Revolution. The film praises the Chinese workers' revolutionary aspiration in working hard to build socialism.

The film version of the Sinkiang Uighur opera *The Red Lantern* adapted from the outstanding Peking opera of the same name is marked by the rich national flavour of the traditional 12 *Mukams*—12 symphonic musical works popular among the Uighur people, with certain innovations at that.

New Song of the Great Wall by the Changchun Film Studio in northeast China depicts the life of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Produced by the Chuchiang (Pearl River) Film Studio in south China, Conch tells the story of Little Red Soldiers on a South China Sea island who help capture enemy agents in defence of the motherland.

One of the documentaries recently screened is New Landscape Along the Red Flag Canal. This records the achievements of the people in Linhsien County, central China, in transforming nature after they carved in the cliffs the famous Red Flag Canal ten years ago. Another documentary Paintings of the New Times films the 1974 National Fine Arts Exhibition and the 1974 exhibitions of workers' paintings from Shanghai and two other cities.

In addition, there were 15 scientific and educational films and a cartoon film.

^{*} Two li equal one kilometre.

ROUND THE WORLD

torpedo boat in the early 1960, 2390.

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The extraordinary meeting of the Ministerial Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the latter part of September decided to raise the price of crude oil by 10 per cent as from October 1.

This is another victory by the oilexporting countries in standing up to superpower pressure and safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests by upholding unity.

Using oil as a weapon, the oil-producing countries of the third world have in the past two years won significant victories in safeguarding their state sovereignty and economic interests and in striking at hegemonthe old international economic order. But one superpower hurled abuse and even waved the big stick at them in a vain attempt to coerce them into submission. The U.S. spokesman howled on the opening day of the meeting that raising oil prices was "unjustifiable." On the second day, the Soviet mouthpiece TASS tried to sow dissension in an effort to split the oil producers and disrupt the meeting.

It is completely legitimate for the oil-exporting countries to readjust prices. It is a proper step to take in opposing the shifting of the burden of the economic crisis and protecting the national rights and interests of the oil-producing countries of the third world. Since these countries decided to freeze the petroleum price from January 1, 1974, prices of their imported manufactured goods and grain from the developed countries have been soaring. A survey published by the Japanese Economic Research Institute for the Middle East shows that prices of commodities imported by five oil producers in the Middle East in 1974 went up more than 20 per cent over those of 1973. With worsening capitalist

world inflation, the purchasing power of the oil-exporting countries' oil revenues has dropped 30 to 40 per cent. In these circumstances, it is only natural that they readjusted prices. Actually, they were compelled to do so. However, they all along have paid attention to waging the struggle on just grounds, to their advantage and with restraint. In the 21 months since the oil price freeze, while taking measures to excessive exploitation foreign oil monopoly companies and increase their real income, the oilproducing countries have twice adjusted prices downwards a little. Even with the 10 per cent increase, as decided at the recent meeting, the price of oil per barrel stands at 11.51 dollars which approximates the January 1974 figure.

The oil struggle has always spear-headed third world struggles over raw materials. This new victory of unity in struggle will encourage the raw material-producing countries of the third world to become further organized and struggle more resolutely to safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL MATE AT BOOM

Another U.S. Veto

The United States unjustifiably vetoed for the second time two draft resolutions recommending the admission of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam to the United Nations at the U.N. Security Council meeting on September 30.

After the United States first vetoed the applications at the Security Council on August 11, a General Assembly plenary session adopted on September 19 a resolution by an overwhelming vote of 123 in favour, holding that the two parts of Viet Nam should be admitted to the United Nations and requesting the Security Council to reconsider immediately and favourably their applica-

tions in strict conformity with the relevant provisions of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council thus met again to reconsider their applications. At the Security Council meetings held afterwards, China, Tanzania and seven other countries once again put forward two draft resolutions recommending the admission of the two parts of Viet Nam to the United Nations. When put to the vote, both received 14 votes in favour, but were vetoed by the United States, a permanent member.

During the Security Council debate, Chinese Representative Huang Hua said: "The Security Council should respect the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on September 19 and in strict accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, recommend to the General Assembly the admission of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam for membership in the United Nations, thus ending the utterly abnormal situation in which they have arbitrarily been obstructed from joining the United Nations." I bus mem and T ". sand Taller

Many representatives of non-member states of the Security Council spoke in support of the admission of the two parts of Viet Nam to the United Nations and refuted the arbitrary U.S. position.

Huang Hua pointed out after the voting that the U.S. practice is completely unjustifiable. "The Chinese Delegation will continue to work together with all justice-upholding member states for the attainment of the full rights of the Vietnamese people in the United Nations."

Dinh Ba Thi, Permanent Observer of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the United Nations, pointed out in a statement that the second U.S. veto showed that "the United States is obviously continuing its hostile policy started decades ago against the Vietnamese people. It is now preventing the Vietnamese people from occupying their rightful place and making their voice heard at the United Nations, just as in the past it tried by every means to deny them

of their fundamental national rights and their right to self-determination."

NAMIBIA

People Oppose "Constitutional Conference" Farce

The September "constitutional conference" farce put on by the South African racist regime in Windhoek failed to fool the people of Namibia. Instead, it goaded them into stronger resistance.

The convocation of the conference was part of Vorster's "detente" scheme. With the collapse of Portuguese colonial rule in Africa, the South African racist regime felt that big trouble was coming up and so it resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in the fond hope of cajoling the Namibian people into giving up their struggle for liberation. In reality, the aim of the "constitutional conference" still was to push ahead with the so-called "Bantustan" plan which the South African racists cooked up back in 1968 - putting over 700,000 Namibian people into 10 "homelands" (Bantustan) in the impoverished areas making up only 40 per cent of the country's territory and letting 90,000 white settlers occupy the fertile lands equal to 60 per cent of the total territory. slomorg begled

To ensure the holding of the "constitutional conference" in Windhoek, the Vorster regime has made mass arrests in Namibia since late August. Nevertheless, on September 1, the opening day of the conference, two groups of people defied police suppression and demonstrated around the conference site, holding aloft placards bearing the battle slogans: "If Hitler despotism was defeated why not the racist regime of Vorster?" "No round-table talks [the 'constitutional conference'] - we want Namibia!" "We need freedom not compromise!" etc. The Namibian National Convention (N.N.C.) distributed leaflets in Windhoek calling for an all-out strike in Namibia. The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) pointed out that the South African racists had staged the "constitutional conference" because they wanted "to remain in Namibia" and it stressed: "We can only attain national independence through armed struggle." fertilizer plants and in factories processing farm and animal husbandry products. The unemployment rate has reached 5.2 per cent in the countryside. Small farmers with little land and livestock are becoming

AUSTRALIA

"Overproduction" in Agriculture

As the capitalist world economic crisis deepens, Australia's agriculture is faced with a crisis of overproduction.

Farm and animal husbandry products account for a great part of the country's export commodities. The U.S. cut in imports from Australia has caused a drastic drop in the volume of the latter's exports. Yearly beef exports to the United States were reduced from the past figure of 480,000 tons to 280,000 tons. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in the first 11 months of 1974-75, meat exports dropped by 20 per cent, butter by about 44 per cent and fruit by 28 per cent.

The overproduction of meat cattle was most acute. The slaughter of such cattle occurred everywhere in the rural areas owing to dull foreign markets, drastic falls in prices and a shortage of fodder.

Wool, which holds an important place in Australia's foreign trade, suffered a sluggish sale last year. As a result, unsold wool was piling up on the markets and wool prices dropped 30 per cent on the average.

Canning factories in Shepparton, the main fruit-producing area, have reduced operations considerably and are stockpiling fruit. Fifteen per cent of the apples in some orchards were unpicked and left to rot last year.

The crisis has seriously undermined the productive forces in the countryside. Many stock-raising farms have cut down on cattle breeding. Some dairy farms have stopped the production of butter. There was large-scale felling of fruit trees in Tasmania which is noted for its apples.

The agricultural recession has caused the dismissals of many farm workers and workers in chemical fertilizer plants and in factories processing farm and animal husbandry products. The unemployment rate has reached 5.2 per cent in the countryside. Small farmers with little land and livestock are becoming more and more impoverished. According to a recent government survey, farmers in poverty are found in every state. Because of heavy debts, many small farmers had to sell their farms to big farm-owners.

were farm produce, light and heavy industrial goods as well as hand NIAGZ

Arbitrary Executions Arouse Strong Protests

A massive wave of protests against the Spanish authorities' execution of five members of two mass organizations on September 27 has swept Spain and Western Europe.

In Madrid, over 1,000 people took to the streets. In the Basque region in the northern part of the country, thousands of people staged protest demonstrations. Some 1,000 people in Biscay Province blocked the highways leading to the provincial capital. Protest rallies also took place in San Sebastian and some other industrial cities. Workers of all local enterprises in Azpeitia downed tools to take part in the rallies.

There also were protest demonstrations in Paris, London, Brussels, West Berlin, Bonn, Rome, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Athens, Lisbon, Geneva and other places.

The Governments of Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, France, Belgium and Portugal decided to recall their ambassadors to Madrid. Statements were issued by the Belgian and British Governments and the Executive Committee of the European Economic Community expressing regret over the executions.

The Spanish authorities have made mass arrests of members of the two mass organizations in the past few months. After an act against so-called "terrorists" was announced on August 22, death sentences were imposed on 11 members of both organizations.

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Friendship Notes

At the Kinshasa hand blazed International Fair

Over half the countries represented at the 4th Kinshasa International Fair in Zaire belong to the third world. This was the second time China took part in the exhibition. On display in the Chinese Pavilion were farm produce, light and heavy industrial goods as well as handicraft articles. A continuous stream of people visited the pavilion, reaching a total of over 400,000.

The Zairian people today give top priority to boosting agricultural production. "Eating no imported grain" is their watchword; they are relying on their own efforts to realize this goal. Hence the visitors' great interest in the Chinese farm products. Kinshasa's mayor visited the pavilion three times, together with municipality bureau chiefs and 24 district heads. The mayor recalled that after returning from his first visit to China, President Mobutu gave instructions to turn the suburbs of Kinshasa into a "green belt" to guarantee supplies of food grain, vegetables and fruits for the capital's 1.5 million people. After seeing models of the achivements of Tachai [China's agricultural pacesetter], he said, he had ever greater confidence in the success of the "green belt programme."

The visitors were greatly delighted to know that Chinese oil and geological workers and technicians, under most difficult conditions, have rapidly exploited the Taching and other oilfields. A Zairian friend remarked: "People in the West used to say China was an 'oil-poor' country. But now you have found so many oilfields, and all by your own efforts. This has enabled China to meet her domestic needs and have a certain amount to spare for export. The West also babbled that Zaire was an 'oil-poor' country. Now that we have found oil in the coastal areas, we are confident our country will produce oil very soon."

Many Zairian workers showed great interest in the lathes and farm machines on show. The imperialists always sneered at African countries for being unable to make their own machines, said a worker from a lathe-repairing factory. He was pleased, he said, to see so many machines made in China. Good machines surely will be made by Zaire, he added.

that the South African racists

The Chinese delegation, which had come to Kinshasa on the occasion of the exhibition, visited the pavilions of Zaire and other third world countries. It rejoiced at the achievements in the development of their national economies, and was particularly impressed by the tremendous changes that had taken place since 1973 in Zaire — new agricultural advances and a drop in grain imports, as the exhibition showed.

Since the measures for "Zairianization" were put into effect at the end of 1973, many more foreign-owned mining companies, farming and various industrial enterprises have been nationalized. Products of these enterprises were displayed at the fair.

Doctors in Ethiopia

Ethiopian and Chinese doctors work together in the out-patient department and perform surgical operations at Ras Desta Hospital in Jimma, a famous coffee-growing area, some 300 kilometres southwest of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital. The hospital was named after a martyr in the war of resistance against the Italian fascist aggressors.

The Chinese doctors arrived at this hospital in April 1974. The head of the hospital enthusiastically helped them to familiarize themselves with its general situation and gave detailed accounts of certain diseases prevailing in the country, their causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, etc. Knowing nothing or very little about these local diseases before, the Chinese doctors, with this help, were able to treat them very soon.

Language difficulties also have been overcome in a short time due to their Ethiopian colleagues' earnest efforts to help. Nurses and cleaners in the hospital who have some knowledge of English volunteered to serve as interpreters in the out-patient department. One nurse gave the Chinese doctors a list of medical terms for out-patient treatment in English and Galla (the local dialect) which she prepared during her spare-time. After a few months' study the Chinese doctors could use simple expressions in the local dialect to work on their own.

Acupuncture is new in Ethiopia. To popularize its use, the Chinese doctors applied needles on their own bodies as a demonstration to those who would never believe diseases can be cured by acupuncture. When the efficacy of acupuncture treatment for apoplexy, paralysis and polio became evident, more and more people requested such treatment. An old peasant paralysed for 12 years was carried to this hospital by his son and was given acupuncture treatment. He was able to stand on his feet after 10 days of treatment. A number of Ethiopian medical workers are now learning acupuncture with great interest. 98 v and brid iw beatle tid zugi molan which ther Sox

Chinese Archaeological Finds - Exhibition in U.S.

A total of 1.8 million visitors saw the Chinese archaeological finds on exhibit in three U.S. cities for eight months.

Ending its U.S. stay in San Francisco on August 28, the exhibition helped promote general understanding among the visitors of China's long-standing historical development, the splendid ancient culture created by her labouring people and the headway made by Chinese archaeological workers in post-liberation years.

The exhibition began in Washington. Despite severe cold in winter, there were long lines of visitors every morning. During the two-month showing in San Francisco, total attendance reached 840,000, sometimes 25,000 visitors in a single day. Many organizations in 13 western states including Hawaii sent groups to see the exhibition. In Kansas City, home town of Edgar Snow, the well-known American writer and a great friend of the Chinese people, over one-third of the population viewed the exhibition. A truly

big event in Kansas City, it helped promote friendship between the American and Chinese peoples, said Snow's sister Mrs. Mildred Mackey. The Ivelson Gallery where it was on display decided to commemorate the exhibition with a bronze cast image of the "Galloping horse on the wing of a swallow," a relic of the East Han Dynasty (25-220), at the front of the building.

The American people supported the exhibition in a big way. Housewives, retired old people and art college students in Kansas City and San Francisco came to help every day. The Americans who helped got on very well with the Chinese staff, and a firm bond of friendship was struck up between them. When the exhibition was going to close in Washington, D.C., some packing workers gave their Chinese friends a gift they had made and which had their signatures on it.

The exhibition was a reminder of the profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. Nothing can stand in the way of the American people's eager desire to understand China and show their warm friendly feelings for the Chinese people.

New Zealand Orchestra

On a visit to China, the New Zealand National Youth Orchestra performed in Peking and Kwangchow. The performance made a profound impression on the Chinese audience.

The orchestra consisted of 52 young musicians, averaging 18 years old. Their artistic style was both conscientious and lively. The programme in Peking included the *Ao*-

Overture tearoa by contemporary New Zealand composer Douglas Lilburn and a clarinet concertino by New Zealand composer John Ritchie. With the help of Chinese musicians, the orchestra played excerpts from the Chinese symphonic suite The White-Haired Girl and from the revolutionary dance drama Children of the Grassland.

The orchestra was the first New Zealand art troupe to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972. Bringing with it the friendship of the New Zealand people for the Chinese people, it has helped increase mutual understanding between art workers in both countries. A Chinese orchestra will soon visit New Zealand, taking with it the friendly feelings of the Chinese people for the New Zealand people.



Children present flowers to the Chinese Performing
Arts Troupe in Venezuela.

(Continued from p. 5.)

with their families. Their applications have been approved by the People's Government.

Leading members of the Ministry of Public Security received the 65 men.

At the reception, Yu Sang, a leading member of the Ministry of Public Security, warmly congratulated the 65 on their taking on a new life. He said the recent decision by Chinese judicial organs to release all 144 U.S.-Chiang armed agents and crew members of agent-carrying vessels captured between October 1962 and September 1965 showed that the dictatorship of the proletariat in China is stronger than ever.

Yu Sang added: In accordance with instructions from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, all those released are given the rights of citizens of the People's Republic of China. Those who have relatives in their native places can return to work there. Those who have no homes will be settled by related departments. Those who wish to return to Taiwan can do so, and they will be given adequate money for travel and provided with conveniences. If they fail to get to Taiwan, they can come back and the government will give them jobs too.

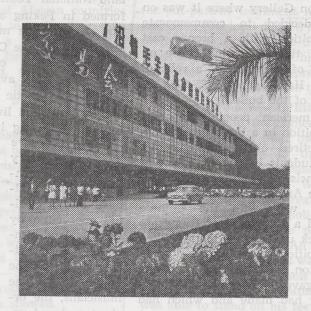
Addressing the 65 men, he said: You have expressed the wish to return to Taiwan Province. The government respects your wish and approves your request. We hope you will have a happy reunion with your families, relatives and friends in Taiwan at an early date.

Yu Sang reviewed the current excellent international and domestic situation and described how the Chiang clique on Taiwan is beset with internal and external difficulties. He said: Taiwan is sure to be liberated and the motherland unified. We place our hopes on the people of Taiwan Province. Only when they return to the embrace of the motherland will they be able to become masters of their own destiny and have bright prospects. Among those from the mainland working in various fields on Taiwan, patriots are many and traitors are only a few. All patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late.

Yuan Tsu-sui and several others who were due to leave for Taiwan spoke at the reception. They said: We have been given lenient treatment, set free and granted citizen's rights. Our request to return to Taiwan to rejoin our families has been approved. Only the socialist motherland under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party can show such revolutionary humanitarianism.

AUTUMN 1975

CHINESE EXPORT



COMMODITIES FAIR

Jointly sponsored by

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amond of side of From October 15 to November 15 in Kwangchow but valided in the state of the sta

Businessmen all over the world are welcome to visit the fair and discuss both import and export trade

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China International Travel Service

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devastating effects of oil.

12/20 - Eddonal

Artless Chinese

Quite apart from the obvious issue of freedom of the press, China's studied refusal to admit journalists from certain countries to a press preview of Chinese art in Washington only makes the Chinese look silly in the eyes of the entire world. The press of Taiwan, South Africa, South Korea and Israel—targets of the ban—suffer no grievous damage—but China does.

The Chinese Government has long placed an unacceptable political interpretation on accreditation of news media. Peking successfully managed to have United Nations accreditation withdrawn from representatives of Taiwan's Central News Agency after the mainland Government replaced the Nationalist Chinese at Turtle Bay in 1971—thus damaging the world organization much more than Taiwan.

Chinese authorities are in a running feud with the Parliamentary Press Gallery of Canada, preventing reporters from Peking from joining that professional organization so long as a Taiwan newsman is also a member. Here again it is the Chinese, and not the Canadian Parliament or press, that suffer as a result.

China's behavior at the National Gallery went far beyond the confines of the Taiwan dispute, becoming an attempt to use press accreditation as an ideological weapon against any country upon which Chinese policymakers look with disfavor. Unless Peking wishes to try asserting some kind of extraterritorial claim on the grounds of the National Gallery during the period of the exhibition, the Chinese would do well to remember that civilized visitors traditionally behave according to the conventions of their hosts.

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U.S.-China Relations

By Jerome Alan Cohen

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — When in the Shanghai Communique of 1972 the United States and China decided that cultural, journalistic and academic exchanges were desirable "to broaden the understanding between the two peoples," they recognized that there are essential differences between their social systems.

Yet they agreed that "regardless of their social systems" the two countries should facilitate people-to-people contacts and exchanges in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Since that time, significant progress has been made, but there are problems. China has had difficulties coping with the eccentricities of visiting Americans, who are accustomed to traveling freely, buying local newspapers, and engaging in uninhibited discussions.

The forced cancellation of the press preview of the magnificent Chinese archeological exhibition at the National Gallery of Art in Washington brings to the surface some of the implications of United States-Chinese exchanges in our country. Actually China's interference with free communication concerning the exhibition goes beyond its refusal to accept journalists from South Korea, Taiwan, South Africa or Israel at the preview.

The Chinese insisted upon, and were granted, the power to determine not only the intellectual content of catalogues and all public statements, but also even the books to be sold by the National Gallery bookstore! The Gallery and the State Department can hardly be proud of that.

The Chinese Government has repeatedly protested against The New York Times's acceptance of advertising from the Taiwan Government and from groups in the United States supporting Taiwan, ignoring the explanation that freedom of political advertising is an integral element of the free press. The People's Republic has made it clear that The Times's advertising policy is a block to the establishment of a bureau in China. Peking has also criticized The Times's editorials and news dispatches.

Perhaps Peking's success in influencing most of the Japanese press by manipulating access to China has led it to believe that the method might work here too. In any event, apart from the newsmen who accompanied Secretary of State Kissinger, there have been virtually no American reporters in China during the last year.

Chinese diplomats have also put pressures on private organizations that promote exchanges, in an effort to influence their publications. One can imagine the Chinese reaction if American officials sought to still the anti-Americanism of Peking's press.

Academic exchanges have also met obstacles. A group of my Harvard colleagues in Chinese studies who were scheddled to visit China were told that a visit would no longer be possible because a book review by Harvard's John K. Fairbank, one of the world's most distinguished Sinologists, had summarized an account of Chinese labor camps.

For apparently political reasons, Peking demanded that three scholars be dropped from a Yale University delegation to China. The university acquiesced.

China recently dropped Princeton's F. W. Mote, a leading historian, from a delegation sponsored by several academic organizations. But the Americans stood firm by refusing to go without Mr. Mote, and Peking relented.

This is an encouraging sign, but the reality remains that in both the United States and China it is China that has almost exclusive power to decide who will visit, for how long, to see what and meet whom, in what circumstances. The restrictions on contact have been far more severe than those imposed by the Soviet Union.

I believe that it is vital for China and the United States to normalize relations in accordance with the Shanghai Communiqué.

We should formally recognize as the government of China whatever government controls the bulk of China's territory and population. Yet the requisite withdrawal of diplomatic recognition from the Chiang Kai-shek Government on Taiwan will necessitate the support of the American public, even assuming that Washington and Peking can find a formula assuring the security of Taiwan against violent takeover.

The bitterness that separated our two countries in the 1950's has ended, but so too has the "Marcopoloitis" that paralyzed American critical faculties in the early 1970's.

True détente must be based not on emotional mood-swings but on accurate understanding. This will require China as well as the United States to facilitate contacts and exchanges in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. To do less would be a disservice to one of the more hopeful developments in world politics.

Jerome Alan Cohen is director of East Asian Legal Studies at Harvard and coauthor, with Joan Lebold Cohen, of "China Today."

December 18, 1974 Mr. Laurence Sickman Nelson Gallery of Art 4525 Oak Street Kansas City, Mo. 64111 Dear Mr. Sickman: Thought the enclosed article from the New York Times would be of interest to you. Best wishes, Emily Rice

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1974

ideas & Trends

Education, Religion, Privacy

No Press Better Than a Free One, China Decides

An exhibit of Chinese archeological finds has opened at Washington's National Gallery of Art, but without the usual press preview. The gallery, on the advice of the State Department, canceled the preview rather than accede to Peking's demand that it control the guest list.

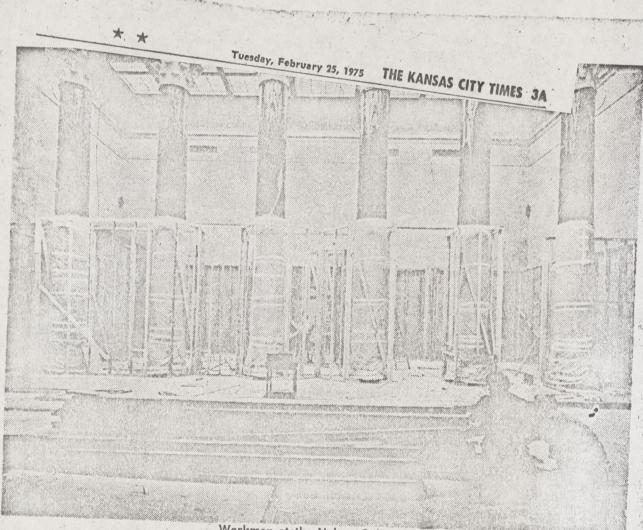
The People's Republic had wanted to bar newsmen coming from Nationalist China, South Korea, South Africa and Israel. Peking does not recognize the Taiwan or Seoul Governments; South Africa and Israel have also become targets in China's effort to make an impact on the Third World.

The invitation list, thus purged on ideological grounds, was a violation of the concept of freedom of the press. The gallery refused to issue it, and the Chinese asked that the preview be canceled. The gallery and the State Department agreed cancellation was the solution.

The Chinese Exhibition

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975

中華人民共和国出土文物层览



Preparing

Workmen at the Nelson Gallery of Art are already busy setting the stage for the arrival April 20 of an exhibit of archaeological discoveries from the People's Republic of China. Marble columns in

Kirkwood Hall were wrapped with protective padding and temporary walls and partitions are being constructed for the exhibit which will run through June 8.

(Staff photo by Joseph A. Coleman)

the way I did at Salerno." Both Clark and Alexander visited the beachhead on D-day and refused to order Lucas forward. As one correspondent reported the scene: "They came, they saw, they conquered." Thus Churchill's brilliantly conceived strategic force was stranded on the beach, and almost destroyed.

The explanation for this near disaster at Anzio when Kesselring mustered enough forces to throw the VI Corps back into the sea is attributable to Ultra in reverse. In the files of the Office of the Chief of Military History is a note from General Strong, Alexander's chief of intelligence in Italy, saying that Alexander was loath to order Lucas to advance because he was waiting to hear of the whereabouts of a certain German Panzer division. He was waiting, it is now clear, for an Ultra signal to tell him what to do. When no signal came, he lost the unique opportunity of taking Rome, breaking the deadlock at Cassino, and of bottling up Kesselring's Tenth Army. When Lucas was dead, Alexander cavalierly put the blame on him for lacking in boldness.

Because of *The Ultra Secret* a whole new series of books may now be written about the campaigns of military heroes who were neither heroic nor astute as depicted in the headlines, but merely hitting the German where Ultra told them he was weakest.

Well may Winterbotham ask: "Was not Ultra the real architect of the Allied victories in World War II?"

The penchant of the military to write and rewrite military history so as to cover their own mistakes and perpetuate the myth of their valor is one of the defects of the system. It leads to false heroes who, in peacetime, succeed in snowing the voters. Once in office they drag with them such political detritus as Richard Milhous Nixon. Military records should be in civilian control, quickly accessible to citizen review; and there should be draconian penalties for the falsification of military records. Headline generals, an unchecked menace to their wartime troops, become a peacetime cancer to the body politic when supported by the myths of hired historians.

Peter Tompkins

Peter Tompkins, an OSS officer in World War II, spent five months behind the German lines organizing intelligence networks. He is the author of three books of military history: A Spy in Rome, The Murder of Admiral Darlan, and Italy Betrayed (Simon & Schuster).

Eleanor Munro on politics and art

Esthetics aside, from the start the traveling show of Chinese relics that opened in Washington, DC this December had been an exercise in national pride on the part of the People's Republic. There was, too, a measure of swashbuckle on the part of some Americans so eager to get the show that they exhibited little backbone when the Chinese became as intransigent as they had with rivals at home. Inevitably the tour left a trail of disappointed hopes and even bitterness among many Western educators and China scholars. And in the end it may turn out the show won more headlines for the cancellation of its press preview in Washington than for its content. That act, taken at the last minute at Chinese "suggestion" (because they objected to invitations issued to the press of Taiwan, South Korea, South Africa and Israel) was really a lastditch stand before one American institution that would not bend: the press.

In the Chinese view the 385 objects sent forth on their epochal voyage had one unifying mission: to instruct the West that China survives, that China is the oldest continually integrated culture on earth, and that the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist view of history prevails. There is no argument on the first two points, but as much blood has been sweated by Western museum officials over the third as ever was shed by those famous "blood-sweating" Ferghana horses in the show.

When Chiang Kai-shek removed the Palace Treasures to Taiwan in 1949, it was assumed the mainland had been stripped of its patrimony. Under Chiang, dramatic archaeological digs had been started. From 1950 on hints of more digs underway had crossed Western university desks, but with the Cultural Revolution silence fell, broken only by rumors of wholesale destruction of sites and relics. After China took her place at the UN in 1971, the West began to hear of fresh archaeological finds on display in Peking and provincial museums. Travelers began to report Confucian and Buddhist monuments not

only intact but also being refurbished with carefully programmed labels that didactically traced, for worker-peasant-soldier audiences, China's painful evolution through "Primitive," "Slave" and "Feudal" epochs. These subdivisions of vast time are, however, simplistically out of synchronization with Western tables of social evolution. They also imply an epilogue: chronologies in the catalogues for this show terminate with 1840, the year of the imposition of extraterritoriality; in other words the courteously unmentioned era of "Colonialism."

It was over the interpretation of history and the proper use of education, traditionally one of the proudest functions of Western museums, that the trouble started. The Paris exhibition catalog offered richly informative "interpretation according to Marxist historians." Later the distinguished British art historian William Watson, claiming



Photo courtesy of The National Gallery. Bronze vessel of the Han Dynasty: "Slaves weaving under the supervision of a slaveowner."

the privilege of scholarship, dropped the prescribed nomenclature and dealt in historic and esthetic facts and suppositions. His text got by in London, but when Toronto used it, the Chinese insisted that another be handed out, paperbound in pale imperial yellow, labeled "Official and Authentic."

For Washington still more irritating demands were made. The Watson text was banished entirely, though its illustrations were made available in its same glossy cover. A new version of the official and authentic text provided only bare-bones descriptions of the objects. Wall labels were also, by fiat, taken from

the official text.

The collection itself is intended to convey certain Maoist ideas beyond magnificence (the jade suit) or historical suggestiveness (rare bronzes of early dynasties, and images hinting at Chinese contacts with other Eastern peoples). Thus all the objects are by anonymous hands, teaching that the Chinese genius reposes in the masses. By necessity in an exhibition of recovered relics, but also doubtless by design in this first big venture abroad from the mainland, most of the items are works of sculpture which, as a process of technology or artisanry, might be considered to take precedence over painting, more typically the product of eccentric individual talent. The presence of a model of the Lantien skull and artifacts made by Peking man suggest Mongolian man's equal antiquity with African man's. There are only two overt Buddhist works in the show, suggesting that this foreign ideology had little impact on China. For students of politics, a scrap of Confucian text copied out in 710 AD by a student in Chinese Turkestan offered a challenge to Russian claims of cultural suzerainty there. After one stop in Paris, however, this item was replaced by a written contract for a loan of 10 silver coins with interest, "showing the exploitation in the form of usury at that time." The old Russian issue had taken second place to the revived struggle against Confucius.

The Chinese became more demanding as the show moved on, probably in response to the clamor for media coverage from host nations but also to stiffening attitudes in Peking and the United Nations. When a guest speaker in Stockholm strayed from accepted topics, a rule was improvised against any speakers at all, and that was extended to give the Chinese gradual control over all museum functions relating to the show. Hence the view—distressing to many of the National Gallery declining to stock a new book on China until the Chinese had approved it, and failing to offer gallery talks in its own galleries except those prerecorded for audiophone. At least there were not in evidence the uniformed soldier-guards from the People's Republic who turned up in Toronto.

On only one score did the Chinese unbend for the United States: out of regard for the size of the country, comparable to their own, and perhaps also in recognition of the long career of Director Laurence Sickman, who salvaged looted art in Peking in the early

days of the Kuomingtang, a stop in Kansas City was allowed. Because of its failure to provide elucidation for the crowds it hopes will see the show, the National Gallery did not get a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which had been ready to fund an ambitious educational project set in motion months ago by American China scholars. The gallery did however get \$200,000 from IBM, which it lavished on a lush setting of lucite, nubby silk and crimson carpets. Meanwhile Kansas City is using a grant of about the same amount from the Endowment to mount, hopefully, a heroic campaign sending lecturers and material to potential friends of China as far as Texas and Utah (but not in its own

It "amused" the Metropolitan Museum in New York to open, the same day as the China show, an exhibition of Impressionist paintings lent from Paris, to be garnished by educational activities underwritten by N.E.H. to the amazing amount of \$428,000. The Met believes it initiated the idea of a China show, casually suggesting to the Chinese delegation, when it visited the museum shortly after being seated at the United Nations, that the relics be sent over "to prove they still exist." The challenge was seriously received, and on Chinese recommendation a letter framed to Chou En-lai and delivered by Henry Kissinger. The kind of jockeying behind the scenes customary before international borrowings or buyings of art ensued with the Met and then-Gov. Rockefeller trying to get the show for New York, and the White House, the State Department and Paul Mellon, for Washington. Our "national" gallery won out (Kissinger, as Secretary of State, sits on its board of trustees). Such personal triumphs, however, made it less likely the hosts would risk cancellation by insisting on prerogatives basic to useful and amicable cultural exchange.

As I left the Chinese show, with its suavely programmed "audience flow," I passed a corner where hung, temporarily forgotten, last September's sensation, the Georges de la Tour Repentant Magdalene, bought for a price, some say, as high as eight million dollars. There she hung, lit by a single orange flame, in contemplation of her sins and those of the world.

Eleanor Munro

Eleanor Munro often writes about art and China. Her last book is Through the Vermilion Gates.

Fine Print

Doris Grumbach

The logical way to present poetry by living poets to the public is, of course, orally. The ideal is to hear the poet read his work in person. Poetry is written to be heard, so the three issues of Black Box (PO Box 4174, Washington, DC 20015), poetry on tape cassettes and read by poets, is a close approximation of the Homeric prototype. Now the editor, Alan Austin, offers his public a "trial subscription" of \$15 for four issues, starting with the current one, number three, if you follow me.

I have listened to the three *Black Boxes* now available. The first appeared in 1972 — two C-90 audio cassettes attractively boxed, playing time three hours (price at the time five dollars and a bargain at that). It contains such up-and-coming younger poets reading their recent work as Etheridge Knight, Marge Piercy, Todd Gitlin, others. Interesting as the readings were they seemed to my untrained ear to be uneven in both recording quality and poetic value. But always interesting.

The second *Black Box* was better. The price went up a bit (\$7.95), but so did both the variety and the quality. I particularly enjoyed the Ishmael Reed-/Ortiz Walton "Hoodoo Songs," Robert Creeley's "Listen: A Radio Play," and the Lucille Clifton reading of her two poems, brief as it was.

The third volume of the cassette-poetry magazine contains two poets of note: Sonia Sanchez and Robert Bly. What it lacks in variety and contrast it gains in intensity and depth. To hear Bly, for example, read "The Teeth Mother Naked at Last" is a moving experience; I can recall only one other, almost-as-moving reading of that historic (1968) poem, by Norman O. Brown to a small seminar of students in Albany, New York.

Number three of this innovative experiment in "publishing" poetry has its faults, as any collection of poetry would have. Some of the poems are interesting to listen to, some less so. At times the voice of the poet (Bly is a case in point) does not have enough intrinsic interest to hold the listener's attention. But the cassette has the advantage of a book, and none of the disadvantages of a



MAYOR Charles B. Wheeler, Jr.

Kansas City, Missouri — the Mid-West's Fun City — welcomes visitors and residents alike to enjoy all the fun, excitement and entertainment available through the city during the spring months.

Charles B. Wheeler Ja.

Charles B. Wheeler, M.D. J.D. Mayor of Kansas City, Mo.

THE EXHIBITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China has elicited unparalleled acclaim as the most spectacular art attraction of our times. The appeal of its exhibits has drawn record numbers of visitors to London, Paris, Vienna, Stockholm, Toronto and Washington.

Three hundred and eighty-five choice objects of archaeological and artistic treasure, all excavated in China within the last twenty-five years, mark out the course of Chinese material civilization from an incredible 600,000 years ago through the fourteenth century of our era.

Through the goodwill of the People's Republic of China and with substantial support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, Kansas City, is privileged to present the final showing of the exhibition in the Western world from April 20 through June 8, 1975. It will then return to Peking.

Groups of 25 persons or more will be allowed to preschedule the date and time of their arrival in order to minimize waiting in line. Address all inquiries to The Chinese Exhibition Office, Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum, 4525 Oak, Kansas City, Missouri, 64111 or telephone 818/561-4000.

Persons coming to Kansas City for the Chinese Exhibit, or any other activities should contact the Convention and Visitors Bureau of Greater Kansas City for information on hotel/motel accommodations, dining, attractions, transportation, and other visitors information.

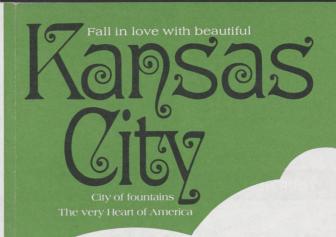
While in Kansas City, stop by our visitors information center and central ticket agency for brochures, maps and information, and tickets to all sporting events, attractions, dinner theatres and concerts.

Kansas City for the fun of it all

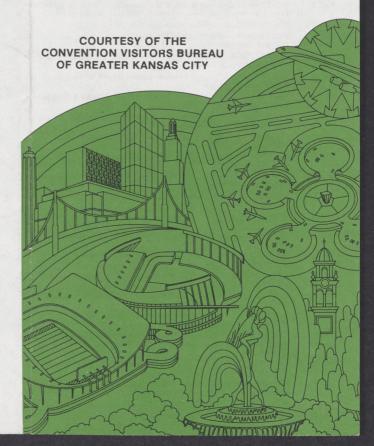
Central Ticket Agency and Visitors Information Center

Hours Open: Mon.—Fri.: 9:30 A.M.—6:00 P.M. Sat.—Sun.: 9:30 A.M.—3:00 P.M.

Convention and Visitors Bureau of Greater Kansas City 1221 Baltimore Midland Building 221-5242



Flun Calendar Spring 1975



Kansas City for the fun of it all

Mar. 13-15 THEATRE — "The Doctor in Spite of Himself". Goppert Theatre,

FINE ARTS — "Three Sisters". Center City Acting Co., New York City. Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium; 8 p.m. 421-1388

Avila College; 8 p.m. 942-8408

March **April** May

FOR TICKETS CONTACT PLAYHOUSE, LOCATION OF EVENT, OR AGENT INDICATED.

Spring puts new life into the Kansas City entertainment scene - enjoy a professional sporting event, attend a concert, or view an art exhibit. Come to Kansas City FOR THE FUN OF IT ALL!

PRO HOCKEY - K C Scouts vs. Toronto Maple Leafs. Kemper

ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m.

Arena, 7:35 p.m. 474-0600

371-7555

MARCH

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APRIL 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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MAY

Apr. 16-19 GREATER KANSAS CITY SCIENCE FAIR - Exhibition Hall,

Playhouse, 8:15 Thurs.-Sun., 2 p.m. Sun. 276-2705

THEATRE - Missouri Vanguard Theatre "Stage Door." UMKC

Municipal Auditorium; 421-8000





WORLDS OF FUN

CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, Christine Walevska, violincello.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. California Angels.

Plaza Theatre, 1 p.m. 842-9300

Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000

May 1

May 1

YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR VISITORS' SERVICES AND INFORMATION IS THE CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU OF GREATER KANSAS CITY, 1221 BALTIMORE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 221-524

	MAF	3 C	; H		AP	R	L
Mar. 1	CONCERT — Chamber Music, UMKC String Quartet. Margaret Ling, harp. All Souls Unitarian Church, 8:15 p.m. 276-2705	Mar. 13	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m. 371-7555		ICE CAPADES — Kemper Arena, 421-6460 0 ROD & CUSTOM CAR SHOW — Exhibition Hall, Municipal	Apr. 17	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks., 8:30 p.m. 371-7555
Mar. 1-2	THEATRE — Missouri Vanguard Theatre, "Peg O' My Heart". UMKC Playhouse, 8:15 Sat., 2:00 p.m. Sun. 276-2705	Mar. 14	FINE ARTS — Center City Acting Company, New York City "The Time of Your Life". 421-1388	Mar. 30	Auditorium, 421-8000	Apr. 18	CONCERT — Van Cliburn, pianist. Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. 471-2789
Mar. 1	THEATRE — "The Birthday Party" Actors Workshop Production. Alumni Hall, Park College, 8 p.m. 741-2000	Mar. 14-16	THEATRE — Black Contemporary Players, "Day of Absence" and "Lay My Buddy Down". Linwood Multipurpose Center, 8:15 p.m. 371-		EASTER SUNRISE SERVICE — Interdenominational sunrise celebration. Crown Center Square, 274-4034	Apr. 18	AUTO RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299-
Mar. 1-2	THEATRE — Missouri Vanguard Theatre, "Dear Liar". UMKC Playhouse, 2 p.m. Sat., 8:15 p.m. Sun. 276-2705	Mar. 15	4218 FINE ARTS — Center City Acting Company, New York City, "She	Apr. 1	CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, Neville Marriner, guest conductor. Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. Tues., 7:30 p.m. Wed. 842- 9300	Apr. 19-20	3365 WORLDS OF FUN GRAND OPENING — 10 a.m8 p.m. 454-4545
Mar. 1	BIG EIGHT INDDOR TRACK CHAMPIONSHIPS — Kemper Arena, 7:15 p.m. 421-3444	Mar. 15	Stoops to Conquer". 421-1388 DOG SHOW — Heart of America Kennel Club specialty show. Ex-	Apr. 1	PRO HOCKEY — K C Scouts vs. Los Angeles Kings. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 474-0600	Apr. 20	POPS CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, James Paul conductor. Johnson County Community College, 7 p.m. 842-9300
Mar. 1-9	FLOWER, LAWN & GARDEN SHOW — Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium, 421-8000	Mar. 15	hibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium; 421-8000 ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION — Irish dancers, food,	Apr. 2-5	ICE CAPADES — Kemper Arena, 421-6460	Apr. 22	BALLET — "Ballet West USA". Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. 421-8000
Mar. 2	PRO BASKETBALL — K C Kings vs. Detroit Pistons. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 421-3131	Mar. 15	minstrels and shamrocks. Crown Center Square, 274-4034 DOG SHOW — Governor's Exposition Hall, American Royal, 9 a.m3	Apr. 3-6	THEATRE — "SCARPINO BAMBINO" original translation and adaption. Alumni Hall, Park College; 8 p.m. SunThurs., 2 p.m. Sun. 741-2000	Apr. 23-26	THEATRE — Missouri Vanguard Theatre "Stage Door". UMKC Playhouse, 8:15 p.m. 276-2705
Mar. 2	CONCERT — Northland Symphony Orchestra. Park College, 8 p.m. 741-2000	Mar. 16	p.m. 421-0949 CONCERT — Chamber Music, Danzi Woodwind Quintet, All Souls	Apr. 3	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks., 8:30 p.m.	Apr. 24-26	JAZZ — Newport Jazz Mini-Festival, 421-1388
Mar. 2	HORSE SHOW — Greater Kansas City Saddle Bred Pleasure Horse	Mar. 16	Unitarian Church, 8:15 p.m. 276-2705 JAZZ — 12th Annual Kansas City Jazz Festival, featuring Barney	Apr. 4	371-7555 THEATRE — "Mark Twain on Stage". Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m.	Apr. 24	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m. 371-7555
Mar. 2	Show. American Royal Arena, 7 a.m5 p.m. 363-6113 CONCERT — Chamber Music, K C Philharmonic, Barbara Brandt,	Mai. 10	Kessel, Clair Fisher and Gary Foster. Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium; 6 p.m. 842-5161	Apr. 5	471-2789 ORGAN RECITAL — George Ritchie, RLDS Auditorium, 8 p.m. 833-	Apr. 25-27	OPERA — "The Mikado". Goppert Theatre, Avila College; FriSat. 8 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m., 942-8408
Mar. 4-9	soloist. Kirkwood Hall, Nelson Gallery; 3:30 p.m. 842-9300 POLICE CIRCUS — Arena, Municipal Auditorium. 421-8000	Mar. 16	CONCERT — K C Philaharmonic, "Just Sittin In" series. Pierson Hall, UMKC: 8 p.m. 842-9300	Apr. 5	1000 KIDS ARE KING — Entertainment for kids, exhibits sponsored by	Apr. 25	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Chicago White Sox. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
Mar. 5	PRO HOCKEY — K C Scouts vs. Pittsburg Penguins. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 474-0600	Mar. 16	DOG SHOW — Heart of America Kennel Club all breed dog show. Arena and Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium: 9 a.m7 p.m. 421-	Арт. о	Greater K C Association for Education of Young Children. Crown Center Square. 274-4034	Apr. 25	AUTO RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299-3365
Mar. 5-9	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE SHOW — Governor's Exposition Hall, American Royal, 421-6960		8000	Apr. 5-13	IDEAS FOR LIVING HOME SHOW — Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium 753-6000	Apr. 25	PROFESSIONAL TRACK MEET — Kemper Arena, 421-6460
Mar. 6	PRO BASKETBALL — K C Kings vs. Buffalo Braves. Kemper Arena,	Mar. 16	CONCERT — RLDS Auditorium Chorus and Symphony Orchestra, Sacred Works. RLDS Auditorium, 6:30 p.m. 833-1000	Apr. 6	PRO HOCKEY — K C Scouts vs. St. Louis Blues. Kemper Arena, 7:05 p.m. 474-0600	Apr. 25	CABARET CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, Marilyn Maye, soloist. Glenwood Manor, 8:30 p.m. 842-9300
Mar. 6-8	7:35 p.m. 421-3131 THEATRE — "The Doctor In Spite of Himself". Goppert Theatre,	Mar. 16	LECTURE-FILM — "Bride of the Andes" Japan (1966). Atkins Auditorium, Nelson Gallery; 2:30 p.m. 561-4000	Apr. 6	CONCERT & K C Philharmonic, "Just Sittin In" series. Pierson Hall,	Apr. 25	LECTURE — Dr. Norman Vincent Peal. Activities Center, Unity Village; 524-3550 ext. 248
Mar. 6	Avila College; 8 p.m. 942-8408 DISPLAY — Second Annual Woodcarver's Association. Ward	Mar. 18	PRO BASKETBALL — K C Kings vs. Atlanta Hawks. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 421-3131	Apr. 10-12	UMKC; 8 p.m. 842-9300 THEATRE — "Scarpino Bambino" original translation and adapta-	Apr. 26	CONCERT — Chamber Music, UMKC String Quartet. All Souls Unitarian Church, 8:15 p.m. 276-2705
Mar. 6	Parkway Shopping Center, 363-3545 HORSE SHOW — Mission Valley Pony Club. American Royal Arena,	Mar. 19	PRO HOCKEY — K C Scouts vs. New York Islanders. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 474-0600	Apr. 10	tion. Alumni Hall, Park College; 8 p.m. 741-2000 ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m.	Apr. 26	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Chicago White Sox. Royals Stadium, 1:30 p.m. 921-8000
Mar. 6	7 a.m5 p.m. 363-3211, ext. 2129 ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m.	Mar. 20	PRO BASKETBALL — K C Kings vs. New Orleans Jazz. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 421-3131	Apr. 11	371-7555 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Minnesota Twins.	Apr. 26	CONCERT — Seals & Croft. Kemper Arena, 8 p.m. 421-6460
Mar. 7	371-7555	Mar. 20	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks., 8:30 p.m. 371-7555	Apr. 12	Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000 CONCERT — Hiroko Yajima, violinist. Multimedia Forum, Crown	Apr. 26	APPALOOSA HORSE SHOW — Kemper Arena, 7 a.m5 p.m. 421-6460
	PRO HOCKEY — K C Scouts vs. New York Rangers. Kemper Arena, 8:05 p.m. 474-0600	Mar. 21	JAZZ — "Preservation Hall Jazz Band". Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. 471-2789		Center; 8:15 p.m. 274-8311	Apr. 26-27	BIG BAND CONCERT — Duke Ellington. Glenwood Manor, 9 p.m. Sat., 7 p.m. Sun. 649-7000
Mar. 7	CONCERT "Ludmila Zykina and the Moscow Balalaika Orchestra". Municipal Auditorium, 8 p.m. 471-2789	Mar. 21	CABARET CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, David Amram, soloist.	Apr. 12	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Minnesota Twins. Royals Stadium, 1:30 p.m. 921-8000	Apr. 27	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Chicago White Sox. Royals Stadium, 1:30 p.m. 921-8000
Mar. 8	PRO BASKETBALL — K C Kings vs Seattle Supersonics. Kemper Arena, 7:35 p.m. 421-3131	Mar. 22	Glenwood Manor, 8;30 p.m. 842-9300 PRO HOCKEY — K C Scouts vs. Buffalo Sabers. Kemper Arena, 8:05	Apr. 12 Apr. 12-13	CONCERT — Stylistics. Kemper Arena, 8 p.m. 421-6460 SNEEK-A-PEEK — Preview opening of Worlds of Fun. 10 a.m8 p.m.	Apr. 27	JAZZ — UMKC Jazz Band Concert. Pierson Hall, UMKC; 8:15 p.m. 276-2705
Mar. 8-9	CAT SHOW — Missouri-Kansas Cat Club. Muehlebach Hotel, 436- 4558	Mar. 22	p.m. 474-0600 PARADE OF QUARTETS — Barbershop quartet music. Music Hall,	Apr. 13	454-4545 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Minnesota Twins.	Apr. 27-28	CONCERT — Park College Centennial Symphony Concert. Park College, 8 p.m. 741-2000
Mar. 8	JAZZ — Herbert Hancock Concert. Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 371-7555	Mar. 23	Municipal Auditorium; 421-8000 PRO BASKETBALL — K C Kings vs. Chicago Bulls. Kemper Arena,	Apr. 14	Royals Stadium, 1:30 p.m. 921-8000 MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Oakland A's. Royals	Apr. 28	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Chicago White Sox. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
Mar. 9	THEATRE — "Alliance Française". Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium: 421-8000	Mar. 23	2:05 p.m. 421-3131 LECTURE-FILM — "Children of Paradise", France (1943), Atkins	Apr. 14	Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000 CONCERT — K C Philharmonic "Berlioz Requiem". RLDS	Apr. 28-30	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP OF TENNIS — Municipal Auditorium,
Mar. 10-15	38th NATIONAL NAIA BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT — Kemper Arena, 842-5050		Auditorium, Nelson Gallery; 2:30 p.m. 561-4000		Auditorium, 8 p.m. 842-9300	Apr. 29-30	421-8000 CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, Christine Walevska, violincello.
Mar. 11	CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, Roberta Peters, soprano, Music	Mar. 23	CONCERT — Accordionaires. Stover Auditorium, UMKC; 8:15 p.m. 276-2705	Apr. 15	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Oakland A's. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000		Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium; Tues. 8 p.m., Wed. 7:30 p.m. 842- 9300
Mar. 13-15	Hall, Municipal Auditorium; 8 p.m. Tues., 7:30 p.m. Wed. 842-9300 THEATRE — Northland Civic Theatre, "Switch at the Crossroads or		BIG BAND CONCERT — Tommy Dorsey. Glenwood Manor, 7 p.m. Sun., 8 p.m. Mon. 649-7000	Apr. 16	CONCERT — Bremen-Town Musicians. Goppert Theatre, Avila College; 1 p.m. 942-8400	Apr. 29	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. California Angels. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
	Truth Will Out" and "Ethyl & Albert". Oak Park High School, 8 p.m. 452-5482		ROCK CONCERT — "Nectar". Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks., 8 p.m. 371-7555	Apr. 16	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Oakland A's. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000	Apr. 30	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. California Angels. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
Mar. 13-15	THEATRE - "The Doctor in Spite of Himself" Connect Theatre	Man 00	DDG HOOKEY K G G	4 40 40			







CHINESE ART EXHIBITION

ALL STAR WRESTLING - Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m.

AUTO RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299-

ROCK CONCERT — Alice Cooper. Kemper Arena, 8 p.m. 421-6460

BIG 8 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS — Homestead Country Club,

GRAD NIGHT — Grad party for K C metro area seniors. Worlds of Fun, 11 p.m.-5 a.m. 454-4545

STUDENT ART FAIR — K C area high school artists' contest and sale Crown Center Square 274-4034

Prairie Village, Ks. 8 a.m. 421-3444

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE

Buy all your tickets for sporting events, entertainment and attractions in the Convention and Visitors Bureau downtown ticket office, 1221 Baltimore. Phone 221-5242

DATES AND ACTIVITIES ARE AS REPORTED AT TIME OF PRINTING.

YOU MAY WISH TO CALL OR WRITE FOR CONFIRMATION

ROYALS BASEBALL

	M	1
May 1-3	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP OF TENNIS — Municipal Auditorium, 421-8000	May
May 1	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m. 371-7555	May
May 2	OPERA — "The Mikado". Goppert Theatre, Avila College; FriSat. 8 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m. 942-8408	May 1
May 2	AUTO RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299-3365	May 1
May 2	CONCERT — Truman Memorial Concert, K C Philharmonic. 7:30 p.m. 842-9300	May
May 2-4	ART FAIR — River Quay, 471-0775	may
May 3-4	FESTIVAL OF BANDS — 2nd annual high school band competition. Worlds of Fun, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 454-4545	May
May 3	EXPLORE EXPO — Sponsored by Exploring Division, Heart of America Council, Boy Scouts of America. Crown Center Square 274-4034	May
May 4	CONCERT — K C Youth Symphony. Shawnee Mission East High School, 3:30 p.m. 333-3742	May 2
May 4	SAILBOAT RACING — Jacomo Sailing Club. Lake Jacomo, 2 p.m. 236-7432	May 2
May 6-7	CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, Malcolm Frager, pianist. Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium; Tues. 8 p.m., Wed. 7:30 p.m. 842-9300	May 2
May 6	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Texas Rangers. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000	May 2
May 7	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Texas Rangers. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000	May 2
May 8	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Texas Rangers. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000	May 2
May 8-11	THEATRE "The Hairy Ape" by Eugene O'Neill. Alumni Hall, Park College; ThursSun. 8 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m. 741-2000	May 2
May 8	FINE ARTS — Missouri Dance Theatre. Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium; 421-8000	May 2
May 8	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m. 371-7555	May 2
May 9	GRAD NIGHT — Grad party for seniors outside K C metro area. Worlds of Fun, 11 p.m5 a.m. 454-4545	May 2
May 9	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Milwaukee Brewers. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000	May 2
May 9	AUTO RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299- 3365	May 3
May 9-11	ART FESTIVAL — Arts and crafts display and sale. Crown Center Square 274-4034	May 3
May 10	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Milwaukee Brewers. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000	
May 10-11	FESTIVAL OF CHOIRS — Junior and Senior high school choral competition. Worlds of Fun, 10 a.m8 p.m. 454-4545	
May 10-11	BIG BAND CONCERT — Eddie Howard. Glenwood Manor, 9 p.m. Sat., 7 p.m. Sun. 649-7000	
May 11	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Milwaukee Brewers. Royals Stadium 1:30 p.m. 921-8000	

SAILBOAT RACING — Jacomo Sailing Club. Lake Jacomo, 2 p.m.

CONCERT — K C Philharmonic, E. Power Biggs, organist. RLDS

THEATRE — "The Hairy Ape" by Eugene O'Neill. Alumni Hall, Park

May 15-18 AIR FAIR/75 — Displays of all types of aircraft and demonstrations of

all phases of aviation. Municipal Airport, 471-0514

Auditorium, 8 p.m. 842-9300

College; 8 p.m. 741-2000

May 11

May 15

	sale. Crown Center Square, 274-4034
	SAILBOAT RACING — Jacomo Sailing Club. Lake Jacomo, 2 p.m. 236-7432
	$\ensuremath{GOLF} - \ensuremath{U.S.}$ Open qualifying rounds. Indian Hills Country Club, 432-3939
	CONCERT — Mac Davis. Arena, Municipal Auditorium, 421-8000
	THEATRE — "Boys in the Band", Barn Players. Little Theatre, Johnson County Community College; 8:30 p.m. 888-8523
	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m. 371-7555
	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Baltimore Orioles. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
	${\tt AUTC}$ RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299-3365
	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Baltimore Orioles. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
26	SAILBOAT RACING — Memorial Day regatta. Lake Jacomo, 236-7432
	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Baltimore Orioles. Royals Stadium, 1:30 p.m. $921-8000$
	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. Baltimore Orioles. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. New York Yankees. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
	MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL — K C Royals vs. New York Yankees. Royals Stadium, 7:30 p.m. 921-8000
	ALL STAR WRESTLING — Memorial Hall, Kansas City, Ks. 8:30 p.m. 371-7555
	AUTO RACING — Lakeside Speedway, Kansas City, Ks. 8 p.m. 299-3365
	HORTICULTURAL FAIR — Exhibits, demonstrations, films. Sponsored by K C Garden Assoc. Crown Center Square, 274-4034

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DINNER THEATRES TIFFANY'S ATTIC — 5028 Main — 561-9876 Sun. matinee 12:15 p.m., Tues.-Sun. 6:15 p.m. Reservations Thru April 7 "Generations" Apr. 7-May 31 "See How They Run" WALDO ASTORIA - 7428 Washington - 756-1212 Sun. matinee 12:15 p.m., Tues.-Sun. 6:15 p.m. Reservations. Mar. 4-May 4 Woody Allen's "Don't Drink the Water" May 6-July 6 Molier's "The Miser" LIMELIGHT CABARET THEATRE — 231/2 East 5th, River Quay — 474-8167 Wed.-Sat. 6:30 p.m. Thru Mar. 1 "The Moon is Blue" Mar. 5-Apr. 26 "The Little Hut" Apr. 30-June 21 "Bell, Book & Candle" LONGER RUNNING EVENTS K C MUSEUM OF HISTORY & SCIENCE EXHIBITS - 3218 Gladstone - 483-Mar. 22-Apr. 20 "Our Only World" A photographic exhibition on the environment.

May 4-18 "Heritage '75" Competitive art show on local history.

NELSON GALLERY ART EXHIBITS - 45th and Oak - 561-4000

Thru Mar. 16 Friends of Wen Cheng-ming: Chinese paintings and calligraphy from the collection of John M. Crawford, Jr.

Thru Mar. 16 Great Master Prints: Rembrandt to Picasso. Collection of 60 prints on display and for sale, Friends of Art Sales & Rental Gallery.

Thru Mar. 20 "Tom Wesselmann: Small Paintings 1959-1962"

Apr. 20-June 8 The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the Peoples' Republic of China. 385 objects of archaeological and artistic value excavated in China within the past 25 years.

Apr. 27-June 1 "Americana" Friends of Art Sales & Rental Gallery

PLAZA BANK & TRUST CO. ART EXHIBITS - 118 West 47th - 756-2500

Mar. Suzanne Richards

Daryl Lynn Murdock

May Herbert A. Sloan, Jr.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER ART EXHIBITS — 8201 Holmes — 361-5200

Thru Mar. Watercolors by Tony Hoffman; acrylics and drawings by Suzanne

March 8-23 "The Art of Furniture Design"

Apr. 3-May 12 Watercolors by Klaus Kunscher; sculptures by Harry Green.

Apr. 26-May 11 "Objects: Mid America '75" Group showing by regional craftsmen.

May 15-31 Watercolors by Cathy Johnson; photography by Paul A. Greenburg,

UNITY VILLAGE GALLERY EXHIBITS - 50 Highway & Bannister Road - 524-

Mar. Raytown Grade School Art Students

Apr. Mildred Barker, oils

May Gayle Peterson, oils

AVILA COLLEGE ART GALLERY - 11901 Wornall - 942-8400

Mar. 3-28 Multi Media Art Exhibit. Includes weaving, jewelry, photography, ceramics and painting.

Don't Miss the

CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION

April 20 — June 8 **Nelson Art Gallery**

See back page for further information

Places To See

- Weston, Mo.: I-29 to Platte City, west on Hwy. 92 to State Hwy. 45, northwest on 45, 35 minutes. Former riverport, tobacco plantations. 'Weston Historical Museum.' Mon.-Thurs., 2-6 p.m., Sat. 1-5 p.m., Sun. 1:30-5. Free. 1/386-2977. 'Gateway to the West Museum.' Daily 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. 1/816/386-2793.
- St. Joseph, Mo.: I-29, 50 minutes. "St. Joseph Museum", 11th & Charles. Free. Hours of operation tel: 232-8471. "Pony Express Museum", 914 Penn. Free. Hours of operation Tel: 279-5059. "House Where Jesse James Was Killed." Belt Hwy. Open daily 9-5 p.m. Adults \$1.00 Students 50¢
- Kearney, Mo.: 1-35 to State Hwy. 92, right ¼ mile to public cemetery. 40 minutes. Site of Jesse James' grave. Open all hours. Jesse James Farm Home where Jesse and Frank were raised. I-35 to State Hwy. 92 at Kearney. Right on 92, 1 mile to first crossroad; left 1 mile to crossroad, right ½ mile to sign on gate. Adults \$1.00, children 35¢. Home open 9:30-5:30 daily.
- Liberty, Mo.: I-35, 15 minutes. 'William Jewell College.' 'Jesse James Bank Museum' world's first daylight bank robbery. Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 1-5 p.m., Adults 75¢, children 35¢ 'Clay County Historical Museum' west side of the square. Open 1-5 daily except Mon. Free. 'Historic Liberty Jail' where Joseph Smith was confined. Daily 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Free.
- Westport Square: Site of early Kansas City, where pioneers outfitted for the trip westward. Kelly's Bar, oldest building in KC; shops; restaurants; delicatessens and galleries located here. Broadway at Westport Road.
- Lawson, Mo.: 'Watkins Mill'-restored 1860 woolen mill. 45 minutes. Located in Watkins Mill State Park. Tours. Closed Mon. Daily 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Adults 75¢, children 25¢. Park is free. North on Hwy. 69, west on County Rd. MM 1 mi., turn south at sign.
- Kansas City Municipal Market: Colorful outdoor market Mon.-Sat. 7 a.m.-5 p.m. Farmers' Market Sat. 7 a.m.-6 p.m. Main to Walnut, 3rd to 5th. 274-1341.
- River Quay: Revitalization of Kansas City's Victorian past. Restored historic buildings house a wide variety of 20th century stores, quaint restaurants, boutiques, delicatessens and art galleries. Tel: 842-2348.
- Observation Tower: The 30th floor of City Hall has an excellent view of the city. 12th and Locust. Mon.-Fri. 8-11:30 a.m., 12-4:30 p.m. Free 274-1391.
- Kansas City Stock Yards: Home of Kansas City Steaks. At the nation's largest stocker and feeder market, visitors may see cattlemen in action Mon.-Thurs. a.m. Cattle auction 10 a.m. Weds. and Thurs. Sales Pavilion. Livestock Bldg., 16th and Genesee. 842-6800.

Kemper Memorial Arena: Home of the K C Scouts ice hockey team, K C Kings basketball team and the American Royal Horse and Livestock Exposition. Newest sports facility in Kansas City seating 16,000. 1700 Wyoming. 421-6460.

- Visitor Information: Kansas City visitors are invited to come to the Convention and Visitors Bureau at 1221 Baltimore. For sightseeing tips and literature, information on golf, shooting, tennis, skating, ice skating, horseback riding, camping, boating, fishing and other outdoor recreation contact the Convention and Visitors Bureau. 221-5242.
- Line Creek Park: 235 fenced acres of roaming buffalo, elk, deer. Archaeological site, Hopewell Indians. Waukomis Drive & Englewood Rd., Kansas City.
- Worlds of Fun: Mid-America's premiere theme park. Rides, entertainment, gifts, food. One-price admission Passport for a full day's fun. I-435 & Parvin Rd. Tel: 454-4545. Open April 12, 10 a.m.-8 p.m., Sat. and Sun. only. Open daily May 24.

- Missouri River Excursions: Westport Landing public cruises from foot of Grand Avenue. Wed. Fri. Sat. & Sun. 200 person capacity. Food & beverage services. Charter service available. ph. 842-0027
- Kansas City Museum of History and Science: Extensive permanent collection; Indian, wildlife exhibits. Special displays changed periodically. Mon.-Sat. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. 12 p.m.-5 p.m., Planetarium shows at 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 Sat. & Sun. 3218 Gladstone Blvd. Near the intersection of Gladstone & Benton. 483-8300.
- Harry S. Truman Library and Museum: Exhibits relating to history and nature of the Presidency; special exhibit on "Whistle Stop" President Truman's 1948 campaign. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. daily. Adults 50¢, children and educational groups free. U.S. 24 at Delaware, Independence, Mo. 833-1225.

Harry S. Truman Office and Courtroom: Restored office and courtroom where President Truman began his political career as Presiding Judge of the County Court. Old Courthouse, Jackson Square at Main St. and Lexington St. 9-5 p.m. daily 881-4467.

- 1859 Jail and Museum: Historic jail once held Frank James. Furnished period house, one room schoolhouse and pioneer history museum. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tues. Sat. Sun. 1-5 p.m. Adults 50¢ under 13 free. 217 N. Main, Independence, Mo. 252-1892.
- Mormon (L.D.S.) Visitors' Center: This magnificent structure is one of the most beautiful in the greater Kansas City area. Free guided tours daily, including Sundays, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. See the fascinating historical and religious paintings, displays and artifacts. Free films daily, including "Ancient America Speaks". 937 West Walnut, Independence, Mo. Group tours invited. 836-3466. Mormon (L.D.S.) Auditorium is the headquarters building of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saint. 833-1000
- Fort Osage: Built in 1808 by William Clark of Lewis and Clark Expedition. Reconstruction of first U.S. outposts in Louisiana Purchase. Exit from U.S. 24 Highway or I-70, North on County Road 20E to Sibley and follow signs. Open daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Later during the Summer. 249-5737.
- The Country Club Plaza: A residential shopping area well known for its spanish and moorish architecture. More than \$1 million of statues, fountains and murals throughout the tree lined walks. There are more than 150 specialty shops, stores & restaurants. Located 30 blocks south of the downtown area.
- Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center: Trace the evolution of agriculture at this national institution. See the rare artifacts of yesteryear: enjoy the implements: living exhibits, Country-Western music Sundays 2-4 p.m. West of downtown K.C. on I-70, Bonner Springs exit. Open daily 9-5 p.m. Exception Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year. Adults \$1.00, Students 50¢, under 6 free. 721-1075.
- Liberty Memorial: Dramatic limestone monument with elevator to top (25¢). World War I Museum. Open 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. (Tower closes 4:15 p.m.) Closed Mon. & Tues. Carillon concerts 12:30, 5:30 p.m. daily; 3 p.m. Sun. Opposite Union Station 274-1675
- Nelson Gallery of Art and the Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts rank among the top six American Museums. Open Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun. 2-6 p.m. Closed Mon. Guided tours 10, 11 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m. Tues. thru Sat.; 2 p.m. 2:30 p.m., 3 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. Sun. Adults 50¢, Children 25¢ weekdays. Free on weekends. Children's Library: Tues. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-4 p.m., 45th and Rockhill. 561-4000.

More To Do

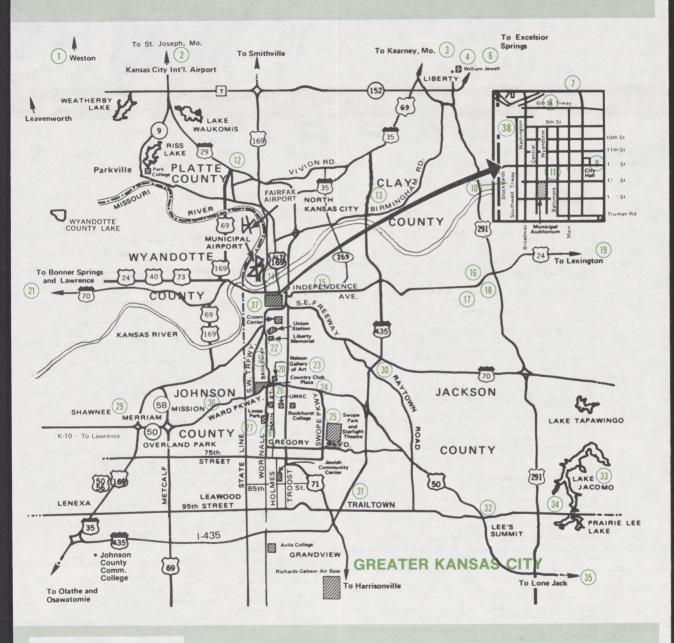
Last Supper Sculpture: Life-size wooden carving of the Last Supper by renowned sculptor Domenic Zappia. Unity Church, Country Club Plaza, 707 W. 47th St. Wed-Fri 12-3; Sat., Sun. 2-4. Tel: 561-4466.

- Swope Park: 1772-acre park. Renowned zoo and children's zoo. 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Admission free until 11 a.m. After 11 a.m. Children without an adult 50%. Children under 14 with an adult 25%. Over 16 \$1.00. 333-7405. Also in the park; famous Starlight Theatre, two 18-hole golf courses, swimming pool, picnic shelters (for reservations, call 363-7800). Guided nature trail hikes. Lakeside Nature Center: exhibits, lectures, field trips, nature science programs. Tues.-Sat. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. 1 p.m.-5 p.m. 5600 E. Gregory, 363-5096.
- Kansas City Board of Trade: Visitors may observe trading in the nation's largest cash hard winter wheat market. 3rd floor. 9:30 a.m.-1:15 p.m. Closed Sat. and Sun. Kansas City Board of Trade, 4800 Main. 753-7800.
- Loose Park: Located on the site of Civil War Battle of Westport, this 75-acre park features a famous rose garden, lake, horticulture reference library. Loose Park Garden Center, 51st and Wornall, 561-9710. 8 a.m.-4 p.m.
- Wornall House: Authentically restored pre-Civil War home of one of Kansas City's earliest settlers. Used as a hospital during Battle of Westport. Open Tues.-Sat. 10-4:30. Sun. 1-4:30. Admission \$1.00. 61st Terr. & Wornall. ph 444-1858
- Johnson County Historical Museum: Displays of early American pioneer life. Open daily 1 to 5 p.m. daily except Mon. Free. Take US Hwy 50 west to Lackman Rd., right two blocks. Tel: 631-6709.
- Harry S. Truman Sports Complex: Most modern sports facility in the country. Twin stadiums seat 118,974 fans. Ticket information: K.C. Royals Baseball—call 921-8000. Football K.C. Chiefs—call 924-9400. Group tours available.
- Trail Town: Home of Benjamin Stables, and recreation of an early western town. Horseback riding and Hayrides. Guided tours by reservation. Open every day at 8 a.m. Located on the Old Santa Fe Trail. 6401 E. 87th St. E. 87th & I-435. 761-5055.
- Unity Village: World headquarters of Unity School of Christianity. Observation tower, educational institute, publishing house, rose garden, art gallery, cafeteria, fruit stand. Free tours daily, 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m., U.S. 50 Hwy. & Bannister Road. 524-3550.
- Missouri Town, 1855: Early buildings from western Missouri. Buildings relocated and restored to original period. East side of Lake Jacomo. Daily 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Later hours during the Summer. 795-8200.
- Lake Jacomo, Fleming Park: 1000 acre lake, 4000 acre park, 30 min. from K.C. Picnics, Shelterhouses, Fishing, Nature Trails, Wildlife Exhibit, and Historic Village. Fishing & Sailboating with county license. Boat rentals, campgrounds with hookups. Exit 1-70 to Woods Chapel Road to Park. 795-8200.
- Lone Jack Museum: Civil War Battlefield Site, Lone Jack, Mo. Cemetery 1 block shouth of U.S. 50 at Lone Jack. Museum 9-5 p.m. daily. Free. 1/816/566-32272.
- Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School:
 One of earliest Indian missions in pre-territorial Kansas. Stopping point on Santa Fe Trail. Daily 10-5 p.m. Sun. 1-5 p.m.
 Group tours arranged in advance. 53rd & Mission Rd. Fairway, Kans. 262-0867. Free.
- Crown Center is a \$200-million total living environment developed on 85 acres near downtown Kansas City. The first phase of buildings include a hotel, office buildings and the ten-acre Square. There are weekly activities on the Square. Info. Ph. 274-8444.
- Lewis and Clark Point: On a bluff with a view is a marker indicating where Lewis and Clark stopped on their famous expedition. 8th & Jefferson.

Tours

Visitors may contact the Convention and Visitors Bureau of Greater Kansas City for information on sightseeing or industrial tours. 816-221-5242





Kansas City for the fun of it all

CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU OF GREATER KANSAS CITY

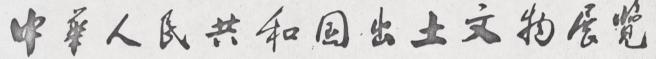
1221 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri 64105

221-5242

March 21, 1975 Ms. Katherine Watson Minneapolis Tribune 425 Portland Minneapolis, Minn. 55415 Dear Ms. Watson: Enclosed are several behind-the-scenes views of activities relating to the preparations at the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum for the Chinese Exhibition. Appropriate caption material is also attached. We greatly appreciate your interest and look forward to seeing the Sunday, April 13, Tribune magazine. Sincerely, Robert K. (Rob) Martin Project Director cc: Charles Bailey, Editor Me Suhman

The Chinese Exhibition

The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum of Fine Arts April 20th to June 8th, 1975



FOR: THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE
BEHIND-THE-SCENES PHOTOGRAPHS
THE CHINESE EXHIBITION - NELSON GALLERY-ATKINS MUSEUM

VIEW NO. 1 -- Kirkwood Hall is seen in the early stages of construction. Thousands of boardfeet of lumber and tons of plasterboard wall material begin to form the "gallery within a gallery." A labyrinth, occupying nearly 20,000 square feet of floor space, resulted -- for display of the famous art objects. In this view, the huge marble colums of Kirkwood Hall are wrapped in protective padding to permit the erection of the exhibition walls.

VIEW NO. 2 -- Plasterboard wall material goes into place.

VIEW NO. 3 -- A 16-foot high wall on the east side of Kirkwood Hall encases the marble columns and forms the outer limit of the Chinese Exhibition spaces. A 33-by-16 foot entranceway for the exhibition is shown about to be raised into place. Portable winches installed in the area above the skylights were used to erect the portal.

VIEWS NO. 4 AND NO. 5 -- Work on cases to display the artifacts (No. 4) and finishing of the exhibition walls (No. 5) occupied hundreds of man-hours. In view No. 5, the wall finisher does a balancing act on springy, stilt-like devices used to reach high places.

VIEWS NO. 6, NO. 7, NO. 8 AND NO. 9 -- The "gateway to China" was raised in place on March 12. The erection of this huge, 33-by-16 foot doorway required an "all-hands" effort. The gallery director, Laurence Sickman (right in view No. 8) and the curator of Oriental Art, Marc Wilson (left in view No. 8) were on hand for the event, which marked a significant step in the construction. Local television stations and newspapers were also there to cover the activities.

VIEW NO. 9 -- The entranceway is in place. A huge red-and-white banner with Chinese characters will occupy the space inside of the arch in the area of the double-eagle.

VIEW NO. 10 AND VIEW NO. 11 -- Exterior views of Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum.

BIMA SKYLINES

Vol. 12, no. 56, issue 2698

Thursday, March 20, 1975

Scouts Night tickets may be picked up today

Employees who have ordered tickets for the BMA Night with the Scouts this Saturday, March 22, may pay for and pick up their tickets at the cashiers window on the eighth floor today.

The tickets are being offered at a two-for-one discount rate by the Scouts organization.

Bridge night winners

Winning first place honors in last night's BMA bridge night were Gene Oakes, Assistant Chief Underwriter— Brokerage, and his friend, Don Fritts.

Second place winners were Jim Kinerk, Reinsurance, and Barb Zielske, EDP. Following in third place were Dick Alport, EDP, and his friend, Darrell Werner.

41 news highlights

Gen. Omar Bradley is reported conscious and alert at a Los Angeles hospital today after suffering a stroke.

Saigon government officials say South Vietnam has abandoned two more provinces, and at least three more may be given up.

The Big Eight Conference has named Kansas State's Jack Hartman as its basketball coach of the year.

Group interest surveyed for Chinese art exhibit

One of the largest international art collections ever to visit the United States will open at the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum on April 20 after a 3½ month stay in Washington, D.C.

"The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China," previously seen in Europe and Canada, will be on public view at the Nelson Gallery through June 8. Kansas City and Washington, D.C., are the only U.S. cities to have the collection on display.

The ancient treasures, numbering some 385 pieces, include the famous Flying Horse of Kansu (1st century A.D.) and the jade and gold burial shroud of Princess Tou Wan (late 2nd century B.C.). Bronzes, pottery, porcelains and textiles ranging from prehistoric times to the Yuan Dynasty which ended in the late 14th century, will be exhibited.

While the general public will have ample opportunity to see the exhibit, many organizations have been scheduling advance group bookings to see it. Because group attendance has been recommended as a good way to see the exhibit, *Skylines* has tentatively set the date of Friday, May 16, 7 p.m., as

(continued on page 3)



Jim Hinton, one of the Tower's regular painters, puts the finishing touches of black paint on a 13th floor elevator door.

Elevator doors beautified

There's a man in white hanging around the Tower's elevator lobbies.

He's Jim Hinton, Tower painter, and he's currently painting all the elevator doors on each floor to keep them looking clean. He already has painted all the doors on floors 2 through 17 for elevators one, two and three, and is now working on elevator number six.

To paint the doors, the elevator must first be turned off — otherwise, elevator passengers might find themselves striped with black paint should the elevator stop on a floor where a door is being painted. Jim begins on the 17th floor, then works his way down to the second floor before beginning on a new elevator. Doors on 18th and 19th floors are painted white and so will be finished after the black doors are completed. The white areas around each elevator door will also be painted at a later date.

Jim says it takes about two or three days to complete one entire series of elevator doors from top to bottom.

Chinese exhibit

(continued from page 1)

a time for a BMA group to attend.

"The only advantage of attending as a group is that you will be assured of getting in more or less around the time scheduled. Groups will probably spend less time waiting in line — but there's no guarantee," a Gallery spokeswoman said. "If 5,000 individuals of the general public happen to arrive at the same time, we will still admit between 150 and 300 persons per hour, half of them group and half general public."

A minimum of 25 persons is required for group scheduling, with a maximum of 40. Group attendees must pay the 50-cent admission fee one month in advance, to allow time for tickets to be received by the group organizer and distributed to group members. Officials estimate it will take (continued on page 4)

Chinese exhibit group survey

I would like to see the Chinese exhibit at the Nelson Gallery as part of the BMA group:

Route to *Skylines*, 1847, by 4 p.m. Friday. If a group is formed, further notification will be given in *Skylines*.

4 bma skylines

Chinese exhibit

(continued from page 3)

about 1½ hours to go through the entire exhibit. There will be no guides.

Employees interested in attending the exhibit as a group are asked to fill out the coupon in today's *Skylines*, listing name, phone, routing and number of persons attending with the employee. If the minimum number of 25 persons is reached, the May 16 date will be finalized and further information will be given in *Skylines*.

If fewer than 25 persons are interested in attending as a part of a BMA group, Gallery officials stress, that individuals will certainly be welcome to attend the exhibit. Hours will be Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Waiting lines for the exhibition are likely to be long on the weekend and individuals are encouraged to visit during the week if possible.

Services set

Services for Mrs. Roy Davies, sister of Dave Alton, Manager, Office Services, and retired BMAer Pauline Alton, will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow at Seventh Street United Methodist Church, 1101 N. 7th, Kansas City, Kan. The family suggests contributions to the church.

FOR SALE: Double bed w. mattress and box springs. Bookcase headboard; walnut veneer. \$35. Dick Raynolds, phone 611.

What's Cookin'

Friday, March 21

ENTREES (Calories)

*Macaroni Salmon Bake (250)

Stuffed Bell Pepper (115)

Roast Beef au jus (165)

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts (36)
Buttered Waxbeans (22)
Sliced Carrots (22)
Whipped Potatoes (94)
Macaroni and Cheese (100)

SOUPS
Chili (300)
Corn Chowder (82)

SALADS
Deviled Egg
Cucumber with Sour Cream
Chef's

Tossed Green
Stuffed Tomato

SANDWICHES Swiss Cheese Tuna Salad Ham Grilled Cheese

DESSERTS
Apple, Cherry, and
Coconut Cream Pie
Angel Food Cake
Sally's Lemon Crunch

*Budget Lunch

Stock Prices Today

Bid: Asked: BMA: 10% 10% Butler: 21 21%

Dow-Jones Industrial Average At 10 A.M. Today

765.65 down 3.83

IBIMIA SKOYLLINIES

Vol. 12, no. 61, issue 2703

First Day of Passover, Thursday, March 27, 1975

Jim Collins retires

Jim Collins, Assistant Secretary in the accounting department, retires Monday after almost 40 years with BMA.

Jim got his start with the company January 22, 1936, like a lot of other BMAers — as a messenger boy in the stock room. Two years later he became a clerk in the accounting department, and has been in accounting ever since. He was made Assistant Secretary in 1964 and serves in the premium accounting section — in charge of billing and collection of renewal premiums. He has also been active in the BMA Credit Union, serving as director and as an officer.

He and his wife, Barbara, live north (continued on page 2)

Ski club to meet

A short meeting of the Tower ski club will be held Wednesday, April 2, at 4:30 p.m. in the Terrace Room. The 48 Tower employees who indicated their interest in the ski club are invited to attend, as well as any others interested in the club.

The purpose of the organizational meeting to is elect officers and make plans for the coming year.

In addition to ski trips, the club is considering summer jaunts to resort areas.

Two groups scheduled for Chinese exhibition

Nearly 90 employees and their family members have expressed interest in attending the exhibit of Chinese archaeological finds at the Nelson Gallery as part of a BMA group.

Because of the wide interest, and because group schedulings are limited to 40 persons per group, Skylines has (continued on page 3)

Tower closed tomorrow for Good Friday holiday

BMA and Butler employees will observe Good Friday as a holiday and the Tower will be closed tomorrow. The Good Friday holiday is one of two floating holidays scheduled in the year 1975 for BMAers.

The building will re-open as usual Monday morning. *Skylines* wishes all a safe and happy weekend.

Tower guest

R.J. "Bob" Savel, BMA representative from the Des Moines Branch Office, is a Tower guest today. Bob has been with BMA since May, 1970, and is a member of the Blazer Club. He has attended one All-Star Conference and is a three-time qualifier for the Million Dollar Round Table.

Chinese exhibition

(continued from page 1)

confirmed the 7 p.m. time Friday, May 16, and has also reserved 4:30 p.m. the same day (May 16) as times for two Tower groups to see the exhibit.

Kansas City is one of two U.S. cities chosen to display the collection, titled "The Exhibition of Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China." The ancient treasures in the exhibit number more than 380 pieces and include items dating back as far as the second century B.C. Currently on display in Washington, D.C., the collection is drawing crowds of thousands and long waiting lines.

Because the number of persons who have already indicated interest is greater than the maximum for two groups, Skylines will accept final registration for group members upon payment of the 50-cent per person admission fee, on a first come, first served basis. Fees will be collected and employees may choose which group they would like to join (either 4:30 or 7 p.m.) after 1 p.m. today.

Skylines will send the admission fees to the Gallery, and tickets will then be issued and distributed to group members. Scheduled groups must arrive at the Gallery as a group, officials say; arrangements for meeting and transportation will be made in the future.

Gallery spokesmen stress that the greatest advantage in attending as part of a group is that group attendees will not have to wait in line to purchase

tickets. Persons attending in groups might have a slight delay, but generally should be admitted more or less near the time scheduled. "Groups will probably spend less time waiting in line but there's no guarantee," a Gallery official told Skylines. Advanced bookings have been recommended "only to expedite entry at the front door and to generally survey anticipated numbers of people," he added. More than 800 groups have been booked on an advanced basis; these include groups from the Kansas City area as well as out-of-state and out-of-country.

Employees who definitely want to see the exhibit as part of one of the Tower groups may place their names on the list and pay the admission fee at the Skylines editorial desk at the southeast corner of the 18th floor (routing 1847). Money will not be accepted and registrations will not be taken before 1 p.m.

Those planning to see the exhibit as part of a Tower group may be interested in attending either of two lectures providing background information. Joan Stanley-Baker, lecturer and writer, will speak March 29 on the Han Dynasty (2nd century B.C. to 2nd century A.D.) and April 5 on the T'ang Dynasty (600 to 900 A.D.). Both dynasties are considered among the greatest periods of the Chinese Empire. The lectures will be at the Nelson Gallery and will begin at 2:30 p.m. both days.

Thought for today

Enemies are made, not born.

13

MEMO TO:

Rob Martin

cc: John Budd

FROM:

Jim Palmer

SUBJECT:

Rob --

I just did a followup on our airline magazine stories, and thanks to your quick work we're in both of the target magazines for May:

UNITED MAINLINER -- We'll have a photo spread in color with some short copy detailing the facts of the show.

CONTINENTAL FLIGHTIME -- We'll have a short summary of the show and, hopefully, one black and white photo in Between Flights, the column written by Angie Vogl.

J.JP.

Feb. 28, 1975

/mp

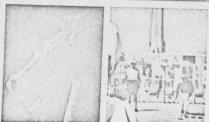
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INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL MAGAZINE

Mr. Dukman

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL MAGAZINE VOLUME 4 NUMBER 2







Page 36

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ABOUT THE COVER:

The beauty of Chile is evident in the young lady and the countryside just outside the Village of Curacavi, a stop-off point between Santiago and Vina del Mar. Braniff passengers are also treated here to the tastes of the wines of Chile.

Service to our passengers will always be the top priority at Braniff International. And our concern for service extends to our passengers' personal possessions, particularly their luggage which is checked or carried. Some 15 million pieces of baggage will be checked on Braniff flights this year.

While we make every effort to assure that luggage is properly tagged to its destination and receives fast yet careful handling while it is entrusted to us, it also passes through many other hands — airport handling systems, airport contract luggage firms, customs, public transportation, hotels, parking lots, etc. Passengers put hand luggage on the floor while pausing in restaurants, meeting rooms, newsstands, shops and stores. And it goes under seats and into overhead compartments aboard the aircraft.

What can you do to help protect your belongings on a trip? Lock and label! (1) Lock each piece of luggage. Don't put critical items such as currency, jewelry and vital medications in baggage you check. Keep such items with you in carry-on luggage. (2) Label your luggage (both inside and outside) with your name and address.

Labeling is particularly important in helping us help you if your luggage is lost, misplaced or forgotten. There are labels available at all Braniff ticket offices, baggage check-in points, departure lounges, and sales offices. Flight attendants have them aboard the aircraft, and we will send them to you when purchasing tickets by mail.

Please - lock and label!

Harding L. Laume

Harding L. Lawrence Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Braniff International

SEYMOUR GERBER, Publisher/Editor LYNN LERNER, Art Director HAL WINTER, Advertising Director PAT MEYER, Business Manager ANTHONY PIMENTAL, Assistant Editor TOM GODZIK, Production

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FROM CHINA'S PAST



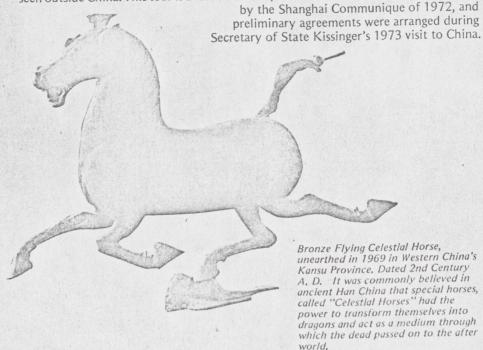
This bronze wine vessel with animal-mask design dates from the 12th-11th Century B. C.

Rare archaeological treasures can be seen in two Braniff destination cities.

The Exhibition of Chinese art and archaeological artifacts from the People's Republic of China, previously exhibited in Europe and Canada, can now be viewed in this country. The exhibition began in December at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., where it will remain until March 30, when it moves to the Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum in Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas City dates are April 20 to June 8. These will be the only U. S. showings of the collection.

Some 380 ancient treasures on tour include the now-famous Flying Horse of Kansu (1st century A. D.) and the jade and gold shroud of Princess Tou Wan (late 2nd century B. C.) The traveling exhibit was selected from among the thousands of objects excavated from 1949-1972. Included are bronzes, pottery, porcelains, textiles, calligraphy, sculpture, jade and wood carvings and ceramics. The objects span from paleolithic times (c. 600,000 B. C.) to the Yuan dynasty ending in the late 14th century A. D.

Since 1949, reports of archaeological finds published in Chinese periodicals have added immeasurably to scholarly understanding of China's long history. Now, for the first time, Westerners can see some of the most extraordinary cultural objects ever seen outside China. This tour is a further development of cultural exchanges envisaged



March 7, 1975

Dear Sir:

Here it is -- the cover of the upcoming April KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE. This is just the beginning of what will be one of the finest magazines ever compiled -- a commemorative issue full of stories about the Chinese Exhibition, "Archaeological Finds of the People's Republic of China," including more photographs than any other medium has ever before published!

In case you haven't placed your order yet for copies of this perfect keepsake about Kansas City and the Exhibition, we urge you to do so immediately. After March 14 we can no longer accept bulk quantity orders and no reprints will be made after publication of the April issue.

Based on the excellent quality of previous issues of THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE, this special 80-page issue needs to be part of your personal library as well as on the desks of your key customers and in the libraries of all those with whom you do business or who you service.

Consider the many ways you can use this beautiful publication about Kansas City with business clients, customers or patrons in the upcoming months and the advantage to your business in doing so. Wouldn't it be nice to send them or hand them their own copy of THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE commemorating this once-in-a-lifetime event?

Order today. This issue is for you! For further information call Shirley Montague at 221-2424. Thank you for helping us spread the word about Kansas City by utilizing THE KANSAS CITY MAGAZINE.

	C1i	p_and_mail_toda	У
Yes, I am	interested in ordering a bu	1k quantity of	the April 1975 KANSAS CITY MAGAZIN
10 50 100 200	500 1,000 5,000 Other		\$ 1.00 each up to 100 50.00 per hundred 500.00 per thousand Order deadline is Friday,
Firm Name:		Contact:	March 14th, 1975.
Address:		Phone:	
City:	State:	Zip Code:	'A NEW KIND OF CITY'

PRIMETIME

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